FISH MANAGEMENT REPORT 132

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL CONCENTRATIONS OF EIGHT SALMONID SPECIES FROM THE WISCONSIN WATERS OF LAKE MICHIGAN: 1985

FEBRUARY 1987

Robert G. Masnado, Madison

Bureau of Fish Management • Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin

ABSTRACT

Nearly 800 (791) individuals of 8 species of salmonids were collected between March and November 1985 from the Wisconsin waters of Lake Michigan and analyzed for concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to determine levels of the contaminant and to identify spatial and/or seasonal variation of PCB concentrations. Spatial variation of brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), rainbow trout (\underline{S} , $\underline{gairdneri}$), brown trout (\underline{Salmo} \underline{trutta}), and chinook salmon ($\underline{Oncorhynchus}$ $\underline{tshawytscha}$) was evident. Seasonal differences between lake zones occurred for rainbow trout, brown trout, and chinook salmon while seasonal differences within lake zones occurred for rainbow and brown trout from Green Bay, lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) from the main lake basin, and chinook salmon from all three lake zones. Neither spatial nor seasonal variation was evident for coho salmon (O. kisutch). Elevated PCB levels were found in Green Bay splake (\underline{S} . $\underline{fontinalis}$ \underline{X} \underline{S} . $\underline{namaycush}$) and Sheboygan River brook, rainbow, and brown trout. I recommend: 1) modifying the format of the Lake Michigan fish consumption advisory to facilitate the separation of Green Bay and the Sheboygan River from the remaining Wisconsin waters of Lake Michigan; 2) expanding contaminant monitoring efforts to include the salmonid forage base; and 3) establishing specific monitoring sites and sampling dates to reduce spatial and seasonal variability.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTI	ON	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
STUDY AREA		•	•	•	•		÷	•	•	٠		•	4	ę	•.	÷	•	٠	٠	•	•		•	9
METHODS Fish Co Sample Laborat Lipid D Gel Per Silica Gas Chr Quality Data An	Presory ete mea Gel oma	ect epa / A erm eti A eto	ina ina in on ids gr	on iti ily iat ior or or or	ior /s tic Chr chy	is on con tic	na i	to:	gra hra	apl	hy ato	e e e e e	raj	phy									.]	
RESULTS Pink Sa Brook T Rainbow Splake. Coho Sa Lake Tr Brown T Chinook	lmo rou Tr	on it ou on	• • t	• • • • • •								* * * * * * *			• • • • • •		• • • • • •						.1	4 4 8 8 8
DISCUSSION	•	•	•	•	4	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	e	• 2	27
MANAGEMENT	RE	:C0	MM	EΝ	ID <i>P</i>	۱T	01	V S	•	•	٠	•.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 2	8:
APPENDIXES	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	ė	•3	31
I TEDATIDE	r T	TE	n																				r	1

INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken to determine the extent of geographical and/or seasonal variation of PCB contamination in Lake Michigan salmonids and to establish a data base for development of a consumption advisory for those fish. Environmental contamination by toxic organic chemicals has become a widespread problem in the Great Lakes during the past twenty years, adversely affecting the health of both fish and wildlife communities and detracting from the recreational and occupational use of the lakes by humans. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are one of the most ubiquitous of these contaminants and have received most of the attention from scientists and concerned citizens.

Commercial production of PCBs began in 1930 by Swann Research, Inc. of Anniston, Alabama. Swann Research, which was later succeeded by the Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co., marketed PCBs under the trade name Aroclor (registered trademark of the Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company) and described them as a complex mixture of chlorine substituted biphenyls with a broad range of physical properties ranging from a light oil to a hard resin depending on the number of chlorine substitutions (Penning 1930). Aroclors differed from each other by the percent chlorine that was added to the biphenyl compound during the chlorination process. For example, Monsanto used names such as Aroclor 1248, 1254, and 1260 to indicate 48%, 54%, and 60% chlorine, respectively (Table 1).

PCBs have several physical characteristics which made them very useful in commercial applications. Because they are highly stable, nonflammable, and heat resistant, they were used as dielectric fluids in capacitors and transformers, as hydraulic and heat transfer fluids, and as a protective coating for wood products when low flammability was necessary. Between 1930 and 1960, the use of PCBs in "open" systems grew to include such items as paints, inks, carbonless copy papers, plastics, and various industrial fluids (Nat. Acad. Sci. 1979) (Table 2).

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, concern about the biological effects of chlorinated pesticides such as DDT and chlordane led to the development of sophisticated analytical methods to separate and quantify low levels of these compounds in various biological samples. The most accurate method developed to perform this analysis was gas chromatography. This technique involves injecting a very small amount of an environmental sample into a long heated tube packed with a material with different adsorption characteristics for the organic compounds in the sample. The tube is then flushed with an inert gas which forces the compounds at different rates past a detector capable of responding proportionally to the amount of chlorinated compound present in the stream of gas. Temperature, packing material of the tube, rate of gas flow, and the chemical characteristics of the various compounds all play an important role in the time it takes for each compound to be detected (U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency 1979). By comparing the retention times and detector responses of compounds in an environmental sample to those of a known compound, a chemist can identify and quantify the levels of these compounds found in the sample.

TABLE 1. Aroclor products manufactured and distributed in the United States between 1930 and 1977.

Aroclor	% Chlorine
1221	21
1232	32
1016	41
1242	42
1248	48
1254	54
1260	60
1262	62
1268	68

TABLE 2. Domestic uses of PCBs.*

Category	Type of Product	% Total Use
Closed electrical systems	Transformers, capacitors, other (minor) electrical insulating/cooling applications	61 until 1971; 100 after 1971
Nominally closed systems	Hydraulic fluids, heat transfer fluids, lubricants	13 until 1971; O after 1971
Open-end applications	Plasticizers, surface coatings, ink and dye carriers, adhesives, pesticide extenders, carbonless copy paper, dyes	26 until 1971; O after 1971

^{*}From National Academy of Sciences (1979).

During early use of gas chromatography for pesticide analysis, Dr. Soren Jensen, a Swedish chemist, noted interference of unknown compounds on chromatograms. These compounds seemed to be related to chlorinated pesticides and were originally thought to be by-products of pesticide degradation. In an attempt to identify these compounds, Jensen analyzed eagle feathers which were preserved at the Swedish National Museum of Natural History from 1888 to 1966. He detected the presence of these unknown chlorinated compounds in feathers dating back to 1944, long before the extensive use of chlorinated pesticides. By comparing the chromatograms of the unknown compounds to those of chlorinated compounds in use prior to 1944, Jensen identified the contaminants to be commercial PCBs (Jensen 1966).

Since Jensen's discovery of PCBs in the environment, many investigators have attempted to determine the degree of contamination and/or the health effects caused by this pollutant to fish and wildlife (Holmes et al. 1967, Prest et al. 1970, Ringer et al. 1972, Willford et al. 1981, Schmitt et al. 1983). Risebrough et al. (1968) observed decreased egg hatchability and high chick mortality in peregrine falcons (Falco peregrinus) following the consumption of fish highly contaminated with PCBs. PCBs and several other organic microcontaminants have been implicated in reproductive impairment and/or other biological dysfunctions of wild birds nesting in Green Bay, Lake Michigan (Harris et al. 1985, Heinz et al. 1985). Aulerich et al. (1971) reported reproductive complications and high kit mortality in mink (Mustela vision) that had been fed Great Lakes fish. It was later discovered that high levels of PCBs in those fish were responsible for the previously observed disorders (Ringer et al. 1972, Aulerich et al. 1973).

In 1968, more than 1,200 people in Yusho, Japan developed medical disorders, including excessive mucous discharge from the eyes and chloracne, a form of skin lesion, after consuming rice oil that had been accidentally contaminated with PCBs (Kuratsune 1969, Kuratsune et al. 1972). More recent studies have suggested that polychlorinated dibenzofurans, an extremely toxic compound commonly associated with PCBs, may have contributed to the toxicity observed in the Yusho incident (Rappe et al. 1979, Masuda et al. 1983).

In 1971, after an abundance of publicity regarding the "Yusho" incident, Monsanto voluntarily restricted the sale of their PCB products for use only in "closed" electrical systems (i.e., not in contact with the surrounding environment). Government regulation of PCB use did not occur until 1977, however, when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) restricted PCBs in certain industrial discharges (Federal Register 42FR 6531). In 1978, Section 6(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was enacted to specifically regulate the disposal and marking of PCBs (Federal Register 43FR 7150). The TSCA was amended in 1979 to prohibit the manufacture, processing, and distribution of PCBs in commerce except in "closed" systems (i.e., electrical transformers and capacitors with no direct exposure to the surrounding environment) (Federal Register 44FR 31514).

In 1973, governed under Section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346 which authorizes establishment of tolerences for poisonous or deleterious substances added to food that cannot be avoided by good manufacturing practice, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) established tolerance levels which limited the allowable PCB concentrations in several commodities, including a maximum of 5 ug/g (parts per million) in the edible portion of fish (Federal Register 38FR 18096). In 1977, after

gathering additional information about the potential toxicity of PCBs to humans, the FDA proposed to lower the tolerance level of PCBs in fish and shellfish from 5.0 to 2.0 ug/g (Federal Register 43FR 17847). In 1979, the FDA promulgated a final rule based on this proposal (Federal Register 43FR 38313). As allowed by Section 701(e) of the FDCA, 21 U.S.C. 371(e), the National Fisheries Institute immediately filed an objection to the rule and requested a hearing which required the FDA to prove that, by establishing a lower tolerance, a proper balance between public health and excessive losses of food to American consumers had been found. The request for a hearing automatically stayed the effective date of the final rule, and it was 1984 before the FDA eventually carried out the tolerance level reduction to 2.0 ug/g (Federal Register 49FR 21514).

Monsanto discontinued the production of PCBs in 1977, but approximately 95% of the estimated 1.5 billion lbs originally produced still exists (U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency 1979). The majority of existing PCBs are still in service in "closed" systems such as capacitors and transformers. However, some 500 million lbs of the contaminant remain mobile in the environment (Univ. Wis. Sea Grant 1980). Disposal methods for PCBs range from very effective, but extremely expensive high-temperature incineration to less expensive and less effective methods which continue to release small amounts of PCBs into the aquatic environment. Volatilization of PCBs from landfills or incomplete destruction of PCBs caused by low-temperature incineration may ultimately lead to atmospheric fallout of the contaminant.

Unfortunately, aquatic ecosystems are the ultimate sink for PCBs and many other organic contaminants. Upon entering the aquatic environment, PCBs adhere to suspended particulate matter and bottom sediments because of their extremely low solubility in water (Crump-Wiesner et al. 1973). Polluted sediments, acting as a huge reservoir of contaminants, pose a potential threat as a long-term source of PCBs to the aquatic ecosystem (Hammond et al. 1972). Any disturbance of contaminated sediments (i.e., increased flow, wave activity, dredging) will cause the PCBs to be resuspended in the water column where they are available to the biota. Also, PCBs are directly available to the biota through benthic food pathways.

Although contamination by several toxic compounds has been documented in the sediments and water columns of all of the Laurentian Great Lakes, an overall decrease of PCBs in the Lake Michigan basin has been observed in recent years and can be attributed to the strict regulatory decisions of the late 1970s. Recent data show that PCB concentrations range from 0.06-22.00 ug/g in sediments in the Wisconsin coastal zone of Lake Michigan (Pariso et al. 1984), while water column concentrations average 1.8 ng/L (parts per trillion) in the main basin of Lake Michigan and 3.5 ng/L in Green Bay (Swackhamer and Armstrong, n.d.).

Contamination of aquatic ecosystems threatens the health of aquatic organisms and humans because chlorinated hydrocarbons bioaccumulate in high trophic level organisms, such as game fish, which may be consumed by humans. Bioaccumulation is the uptake and retention of pollutants from the environment by organisms via any mechanism or pathway (Connell and Miller 1984). Bioaccumulation processes include population fluctuations, food web relationships, species metabolic capabilities, and other ecological considerations. Also, the physicochemical properties of lipophilicity, low water solubility, and high stability of chlorinated hydrocarbons play a major role in bioaccumulation.

Fish can uptake PCBs directly from water as it is passed over their gills (bioconcentration). Snarski and Puglisi (1976) found brook trout (scientific names appear in Append. A) can accumulate Aroclor 1254 at levels 8,000-25,000 times above the ambient water concentrations. However, direct uptake is not totally responsible for the high levels of PCBs found in adult Lake Michigan fish. Weininger (1978) found that direct uptake only accounted for 2-3% of the total observed PCB accumulation in adult lake trout, although this route was more important for juvenile fish which had not yet become predominantly piscivorous.

The primary source of PCBs for Lake Michigan fish is their diet (biomagnification). Weininger and Armstrong (1980) described food chain bioaccumulation via two primary pathways in fish. The first pathway is pelagic: water-phytoplankton and suspended particulates-zooplankton-macroinvertebrates-forage fish-piscivorous fish. As future sedimentation of PCBs in the Lake Michigan water column occurs, the pelagic pathway is expected to decrease in importance as a major pathway of bioaccumulation. The second pathway is benthic: water-particulate matter-sediment-benthic invertebrates-forage fish-piscivorous fish. Although PCBs gradually volatilize, biodegrade, and flush out, the sediments of Lake Michigan will continue to be a PCB reservoir for years to come, increasing the importance of the benthic pathway.

State and federal natural resource agencies have monitored the degree of contamination by chlorinated hydrocarbons in Lake Michigan fishes since the late 1960s. An overall decline in PCB concentrations has occurred, although differences among various species and regions of Lake Michigan have been evident (DeVault 1984). DeVault et al. (1985) reported that mean PCB concentrations in Lake Michigan lake trout increased from 12.86 ug/g in 1972 to 22.91 ug/g in 1974, then declined to 6.49 ug/g in 1981. Several other studies have shown similar results in other Lake Michigan fishes (Straub and Sprafka 1982; Rogers and Swain 1983; St. Amant et al. 1983, 1984; Schmitt et al. 1983, 1985).

Numerous studies have been carried out to determine the toxicity of PCBs to fish (Stalling and Mayer 1972, Gruger et al. 1976, Melancon and Lech 1976, Mayer et al. 1985). The toxicity of PCBs is greatest during the early life stages of fish (Mauck et al. 1978) and may contribute to the lack of natural reproduction of lake trout in Lake Michigan (Willford et al. 1981). PCBs may also suppress the immune responses of fish, increasing their susceptibility to disease (Couch 1975, Snarski and Puglisi 1976).

Toxicological studies have not directly linked human health problems with the ingestion of PCB-contaminated fish, but some studies with nonhuman primates have shown significant deleterious health effects. Allen et al. (1974) fed female rhesus monkeys (Macaca mullata) a diet containing 25.00 ug/g of Aroclor 1248 for two months. There were no significant changes in the control group (non-PCB diet) while the monkeys in the test group (PCB diet) developed numerous skin lesions, anemia, loss of facial hair, and bone marrow hypoplasia. More recent studies with low-level PCB concentrations (2.5-5.0 ug/g) have shown that infants born to the test monkeys received PCBs through breast milk and displayed hair loss, facial acne, and edema (Allen 1975, Bowman et al. 1978, Allen et al. 1979). Behavioral and learning disabilities were also prominent and mortality rates were higher for infants of the test group as compared to the control group.

The overall lack of conclusive knowledge of PCB toxicity to humans has prompted state agencies to establish health advisories that suggest humans should limit their consumption of highly contaminated fish. These advisories also suggest that young children and pregnant or lactating women should eliminate contaminated fish from their diet altogether. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), in conjunction with the state's Department of Health and Social Services, annually issues a fish consumption advisory based on data from a statewide fish contaminant monitoring program.

A serious effect of contamination in the Great Lakes is the diminished value of the lakes as a natural resource, especially in the production of fish suitable for human consumption (Delfino 1979). The Lake Michigan commercial fishery, currently valued at approximately \$3.4 million in Wisconsin (Bishop 1984), has been adversely affected by the effects of widespread contamination. Areas such as lower Green Bay have been closed to commercial fishing for certain species because of severe PCB contamination while elevated dieldrin concentrations in bloater chubs have resulted in heavy fines and product seizures. This has resulted in a lower demand for chubs on the commercial market and revenue losses for commercial chub fishermen and wholesale merchants.

The Lake Michigan sport fishery, with an estimated value of \$60 million in Wisconsin (Bishop 1984), has also been adversely affected by PCB contamination. A strict lake trout consumption advisory released in August 1984 probably contributed to a subsequent decline in charter boat angler effort and to decreased lake trout harvest in 1984 and 1985 compared to 1983 (Michael J. Hansen, Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour., pers. comm. 1986). Sales of fishing tackle and supplies for coastal marinas and sport shops probably suffered a similar setback at this time.

Negative publicity of fish consumption advisories leads to other more subtle consequences for the commercial and sport fishing industries such as stressed relations between commercial and sport fishing organizations and state regulatory agencies such as DNR. To avoid a reoccurrence of such problems, DNR contacted several Lake Michigan sport fishing organizations in early 1985 and proposed a joint effort to determine patterns of PCB contamination in Lake Michigan salmonids. Strong support was given to this program as Lake Michigan anglers agreed to donate a portion of their 1985 salmonid catch for use as samples in this study.

STUDY AREA

Lake Michigan is the only Laurentian Great Lake completely within the United States and is third among the lakes in total surface area with nearly $58,200 \, \text{km}^2$ and an average depth of $84 \, \text{m}$ (276 ft). Wisconsin's jurisdiction encompasses 19,133 km² including $800 \, \text{km}$ of shoreline. A detailed description of the lake appears in Wells and McLain (1973).

The lake is divided into two basins and Green Bay (Fig. 1). In Wisconsin, the southern basin extends from Sheboygan south to Kenosha and is characterized by a relatively smooth, unbroken shoreline and a gradually sloping lake bottom that reaches a maximum depth of 170 m. Major tributary streams important to anadromous salmonids include the Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Root rivers.

The northern lake basin in Wisconsin stretches from Washington Island at the tip of Door County to the town of Cleveland in Sheboygan County. In contrast to the southern basin, the northern basin has a relatively rocky, irregular shoreline and a steeply sloping lake bottom that reaches a maximum depth of 281 m. Reibolts, Heins, and Hibbards creeks are a few of the small tributary streams found along the Door County shoreline. Major tributaries include the Ahnapee, Kewaunee, East and West Twin, and Manitowoc rivers.

Green Bay in Wisconsin extends from Washington Island southwest to Marinette and south to the city of Green Bay. Green Bay is relatively shallow with a maximum depth of 33 m and it generally has warmer, more productive waters than the rest of Lake Michigan. The salmonid fishery is limited to the upper bay by warm water in the lower bay. Major tributary streams include the Little, Menominee, Oconto, and Peshtigo rivers.

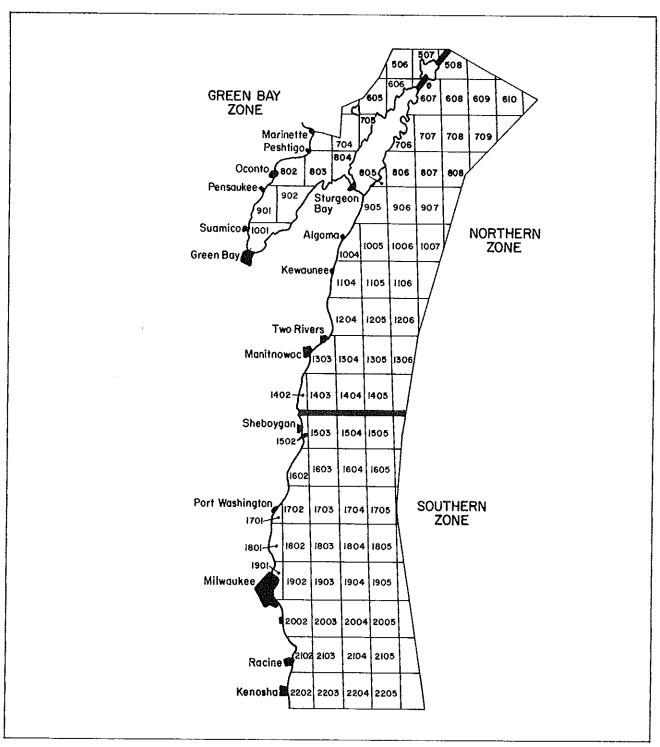


FIGURE 1. The Wisconsin waters of Lake Michigan, showing the major zones used to compare PCB concentrations in Lake Michigan salmonids.

METHODS

Fish Collection

The majority of fish samples were donated by Lake Michigan anglers at organized fishing contests in several coastal cities, at DNR field offices, and at various sport shops and marinas along the lakeshore acting as authorized collection sites. In areas where angler donations were minimal, DNR personnel collected fish by trap nets, gill nets, and electrofishing. Individual fish were measured in the field for weight and length, wrapped in aluminum foil and frozen whole at -10 C before shipment to the laboratory for processing and analysis.

Sample Preparation

Prior to processing, the sex, fin clip, tag information, and stomach contents of each fish were recorded. Several samples were donated by a University of Wisconsin research team studying parasite community structure of salmonids and their prey. Sample processing for that study required removal of the stomachs of the fish; therefore, weight and stomach contents were not available for these fish. Edible portions of individual fish were prepared according to Section 141.12c of the FDA Pesticide Analytical Manual (McMahon 1968). This included the removal of the head, tail, fins, viscera, and bones from each sample. Each skin-on fillet was then ground in a Hobart commercial meat grinder (Model 4332 for fish 43 cm and longer and Model 4141 for fish shorter than 43 cm. After further mixing by hand, a random 118-ml subsample was put into a glass jar with aluminum foil-lined screw cap and stored at -10 C until analysis.

<u>Laboratory Analysis</u>

All chemical analyses were performed by the Organic Chemistry Unit of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (SLH) in Madison. Each fish sample was analyzed for PCBs and percent fat at a cost of \$82.50 per sample. Several samples were also analyzed for the pesticides dieldrin and chlordane to maintain an annual trend monitoring data base. Total analytical costs for the project were approximately \$80,000.

Frozen fish tissues were thawed and ground with dry ice in a high speed blender to produce a free-flowing powder. After sublimation of the dry ice, 10 g fish tissue were mixed with 60 g anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The fish tissue and Na_2SO_4 mixture was extracted in a 20 mm I.D. chromatographic column with 200 ml of dichloromethane at an elution rate of 5 ml/min. After the solvent had completely eluted, the extract was concentrated to 5 ml under a gentle stream of filtered air or by rotoevaporation. Next, the sample was transferred to a 10-ml volumetric flask and 5 ml of 1:1 dichloromethane-cyclohexane was added.

Lipid Determination

A 2-ml aliquot of solvent was placed in a pre-tared aluminum weighing dish and evaporated under a gentle stream of filtered air. After weighing the residue to the nearest 0.1 mg, fat concentration was determined using the equation: % fat = (residue + dish weight - tare) x 100/sample weight.

Gel Permeation Chromatography

Automated gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was used to separate the PCBs from the lipids in the extract. A 60-g bed of SX-3 Biobeads gel resin (Bio Rad, Richmond, California) was used in a solvent system of 1:1 cyclohexane in dichloromethane. The resin was packed in a 2.5 cm I.D. x 48 cm glass column fitted with two adjustable end plungers (Glenco Scientific, Inc., Houston, Texas). The column was placed on an automated low-pressure GPC Autoprep 1001 chromatography unit (ABC Labs, Inc., Columbia, Missouri) and the GPC solvent was pumped through at a rate of 5 ml/minute. Five milliliters (but not more than 1 g of lipids) of sample extract was placed on the GPC column. The first 140 ml were discarded and the next 140 ml were collected in a 250-ml beaker.

Silica Gel Adsorption Chromatography

The GPC eluates were concentrated to 5 ml under a gentle stream of filtered air and then subjected to silica gel adsorption chromatography to separate PCBs from most other chlorinated pesticides. Silica gel columns (1 cm I.D. x 30 cm) were prepared by filling with hexane, adding a 1-cm layer of anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and a 5-g layer of 3% H_2O deactivated silica gel and topping off the column with an additional 1-cm layer of anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The concentrated 5-ml GPC eluate was added to the prepared silica gel column and the column was eluated with 50 ml of hexane. The resulting eluate was collected for quantification by gas chromatography.

<u>Gas Chromatography</u>

Analysis of fish tissue samples was performed by using gas chromatographs equipped with a 63 Ni electron-capture detector. A 1.8 m x 4 mm I.D. glass column packed with 4% SE-30 and 6% OV-210 liquid phase was used. The column temperature was maintained at 225 C and a detector temperature of 300 C was used. The carrier gas was 90% argon/10% methane at a flow rate of 40 ml/min. The peak height method of summing as many peaks from the sample chromatogram as matched corresponding peaks in the appropriate Aroclor PCB-standard chromatogram was used for quantification.

Quality Control

With each group of 9 samples, 1 sample was fortified with a known quantity of a single Aroclor and 1 sample was analyzed in duplicate. The recovery of the fortified Aroclors ranged 80-110%. The replicate analysis was within 7% of the average replicate analysis for each Aroclor found.

Data Analysis

To facilitate the analysis of seasonal variation, the following seasons were established: spring, March-May; summer, June-August; and autumn, September-November. The three previously described lake basins were used to analyze for zonal variation.

Statistical analyses were performed using the SAS Version 5.08 computer program (SAS Institute Inc. 1985a, b). Statistics based on fewer than 5 samples from any zone and/or season were not included in any further analyses. For purposes of my analysis, fish samples with PCB residues below the quantifiable limit of 0.20 ug/g were assigned a value of 0.10 ug/g. The level of significance used for all statistical analyses was $P \le 0.05$.

Linear regression, using PCB as the dependent variable, was used to test the hypothesis that PCB concentration was significantly related to length. PCB concentrations in lake trout samples were normalized by log-transformation prior to analysis, whereas data from all other species were analyzed untransformed. The relationship between mean PCB concentration and length, in conjunction with the 95% confidence limits for the mean concentration, were used to predict the size of fish that were above, at, and below a mean concentration of 2.0 ug/g of the contaminant (Append. B) (Snedecor and Cochran 1967). Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to examine spatial and/or temporal variation in the PCB-length relationship.

RESULTS

For each of 791 samples representing 8 species, data included species, sample location, collection date, length, weight, PCB concentration, and lipid content (Append. C).

Pink Salmon

A total of 5 pink salmon were analyzed and were found to have an average PCB concentration of 0.22 ug/g (± 0.05) in their fillets. Four of the 5 were collected in the Oconto River during the fall spawning season and 1 sample was collected off Sheboygan in August.

Brook Trout

Small numbers of brook trout were collected in all three lake zones. Brook trout collected from the Sheboygan River had relatively higher average PCB concentrations than those collected from the southern zone, although their mean concentrations were not significantly different. There were no brook trout from the southern zone that exceeded 2.0 ug/g whereas 8 of 18 brook trout from the Sheboygan River exceeded 2.0 ug/g. Therefore, brook trout from the Sheboygan River were excluded from further analysis.

There were adequate numbers of brook trout from the three zones to examine spatial variation in PCB concentration; however, there were too few to accurately examine seasonal variation (Table 3). The average PCB concentration of brook trout varied between zones (\underline{P} =0.0001). PCB concentrations in brook trout from Green Bay were higher than those from the northern zone (\underline{P} =0.0001), but were not higher than those from the southern zone (Sheboygan River excluded), whereas those from the northern zone were less than those from the southern zone (\underline{P} =0.0005).

Green Bay brook trout exhibited a significant linear relationship between PCB concentration and their length (\underline{P} =0.0029; r^2 =0.79; Y=0.32X - 2.89) (Fig. 2). The size of a fish containing 2.0 ug/g of PCB was approximately 38.5 cm (15.2 inches). Brook trout from the northern zone also had a significant linear relationship between PCB and length (\underline{P} =0.0032; r^2 =0.45; Y=0.10X - 0.77) although no brook trout caught in the northern zone exceeded 2.0 ug/g at any length (Fig. 3). There was no relationship between PCB and length for southern zone brook trout, possibly attributable to small sample size; all fish sampled were below 2.0 ug/g (Fig. 4).

Rainbow Trout

Rainbow trout from the Sheboygan River contained higher levels of PCBs than those from the southern zone (\underline{P} =0.0013) and were not analyzed any further. There was a significant difference in average PCB concentrations between zones (\underline{P} =0.0001), as rainbow trout from Green Bay had higher PCB than those from both northern and southern zones (\underline{P} =0.0003, \underline{P} =0.0001, respectively) (Table 4). Conversely, PCB levels in rainbow trout from northern and southern zones were similar and were combined into the main lake basin.

TABLE 3. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Lake Michigan brook trout, 1985.

Lake Zone	Season_	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
• •		0	1 20	0.34
Green Bay		8	1.30	
	Spring	3	2.27	0.59
	Summer	4	0.75	0.09
	Autumn	1	0.60	
Northern		17	0.74	0.07
HOI CHELLI	Spring	3	0.54	0.10
			0.96	0.11
	Summer	12		
	Autumn	2	0.32	0.06
Southern		7	1.01	0.17
3000	Spring		0.44	0.34
	Summer	2 5	1.23	0.80
		*	1,43	0.00
	Autumn			
Sheboygan Ri	ver	18	1.84	0.26
	Spring			
	Summer	11	1.51	0.24
		7	2.36	0.51
	Autumn	,	2.30	0.31

^{*} No samples collected.

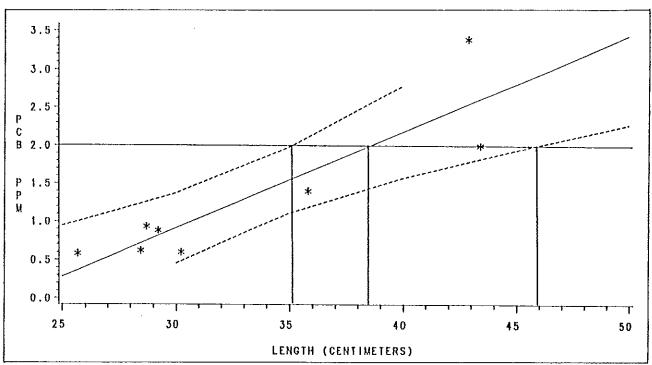


FIGURE 2. Plot of PCB concentrations vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for brook trout from the Green Bay zone.

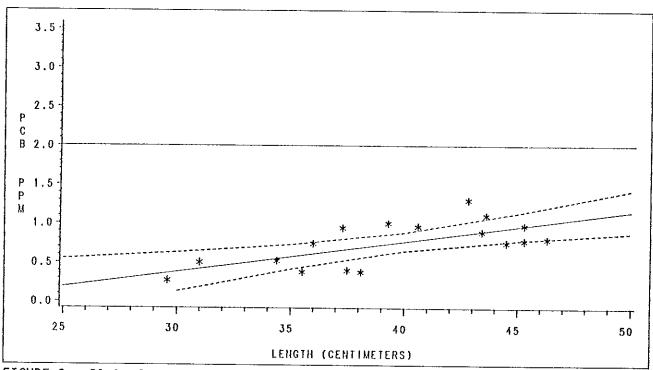


FIGURE 3. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for brook trout from the northern zone of Lake Michigan.

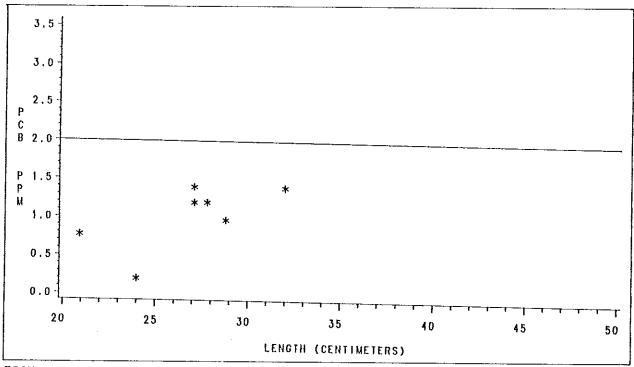


FIGURE 4. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length for brook trout from the southern zone of Lake Michigan.

TABLE 4. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Lake Michigan rainbow trout, 1985.

<u>Lake Zone</u>	Season	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
Green Bay		15	1.72	0.30
-	Spring	*		
	Summer	2	1.80	0.40
	Autumn	13	1.70	0.34
Northern		14	0.72	0.14
	Spring	8	0.56	0.09
	Summer	6	0.94	0.30
	Autumn			
Southern		20	0.61	0.09
	Spring			 —
	Summer	7	0.78	0.20
	Autumn	13	0.51	0.09
Main Lake Bas	in	34	0.65	0.08
7.07.17 = 37	Spring	8	0.56	0.09
	Summer	13	0.85	0.17
	Autumn	13	0.51	0.09
Sheboygan Riv	er	12	2.34	0.48
	Spring	- <u>-</u>		
	Summer	6	3.60	0.48
	Autumn	6	1.09	0.38

^{*} No samples collected.

Analysis of seasonal variation was limited to autumn because of small sample sizes from spring and summer in Green Bay. Green Bay rainbow trout had higher autumn PCB concentrations than those from the main lake basin (\underline{P} =0.0021).

Rainbow trout from Green Bay had a significant relationship between PCB concentration and length (P=0.0029; $r^2=0.44$; Y=0.13X-0.93) and reached 2.0 ug/g of PCB at a length of 55.4 cm (21.8 inches) (Fig. 5). Conversely, rainbow trout from the main lake basin did not have a significant relationship between PCB concentration and length, but were all below 2.0 ug/g PCB (Fig. 6).

Splake

Splake have been stocked in western Green Bay near Marinette since 1983 to add diversity to the existing salmonid fishery. Many of these fish have remained adjacent to the study area and thus, the collection of this species was limited to the Green Bay zone (Table 5).

There was no evidence of seasonal variation between spring and summer samples, but the PCB-length relationship was significant (P=0.0001; $r^2=0.61$; Y=0.24X-1.80) (Fig. 7). Splake reached 2.0 ug/g of PCB at a length of 40.4 cm (15.9 inches) in Green Bay.

Coho Salmon

All coho salmon collected were from the southern zone with the exception of 10 samples analyzed from the northern zone (Table 6). Autumn samples were all prespawn fish collected in the Sheboygan River.

Average PCB concentrations of coho salmon were similar between the northern and southern zones and between the autumn and summer seasons. The PCB-length relationship was significant for coho salmon ($\underline{P}=0.0001$; $r^2=0.22$; Y=0.08X-0.84), though no fish caught would likely exceed an average concentration of 2.0 ug/g PCB (Fig. 8).

Lake Trout

Collection of lake trout was also limited to the northern and southern zones (Table 7) since stocking of lake trout in Green Bay was discontinued in 1979 and few are caught there. Average PCB residues in samples collected from the northern and southern zones were similar so the data were combined.

Seasonal variation within the main lake basin was evident, as spring-caught lake trout contained higher concentrations of PCBs than those caught in either summer or autumn ($\underline{P} = 0.0001$ for both). Summer-caught lake trout also contained higher levels of PCBs than autumn-caught fish ($\underline{P} = 0.0113$).

There was a significant relationship between PCB concentration and length (P = 0.0001; $r^2 = 0.86$; Y = 0.06X - 1.16) for lake trout. Lake trout reached 2.0 ug/g of PCB at a length of 58.0 cm (22.8 inches) (Fig. 9).

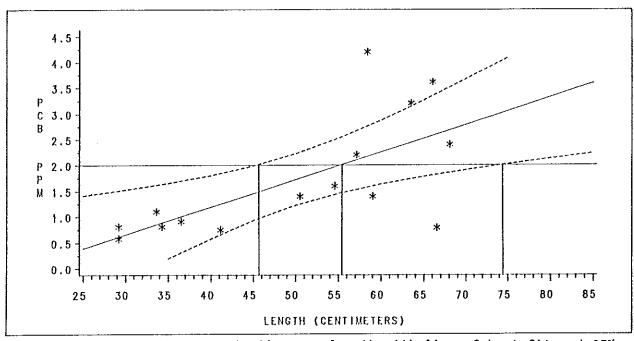


FIGURE 5. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for rainbow trout from the Green Bay zone.

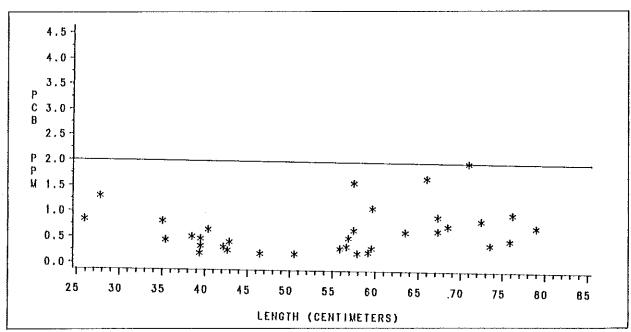


FIGURE 6. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length for rainbow trout from the main lake basin of Lake Michigan.

TABLE 5. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Green Bay splake, 1985.

<u>Lake Zone</u>	Season	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
Green Bay		63	2.00	0.11
	Spring	29	2.16	0.10
	Summer	34	1.86	0.18
	Autumn	*		

^{*} No samples collected.

TABLE 6. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Lake Michigan coho salmon, 1985.

Lake Zone	Season	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
	Spring Summer Autumn	10 * 10	0.83 0.83	0.12 0.12
	Spring Summer Autumn	58 2 27 29	0.88 0.86 1.07 0.70	0.08 0.44 0.12 0.10
	Spring Summer Autumn	69 2 37 30	0.87 0.86 1.00 0.75	0.07 0.44 0.10 0.10

^{*} No samples collected.

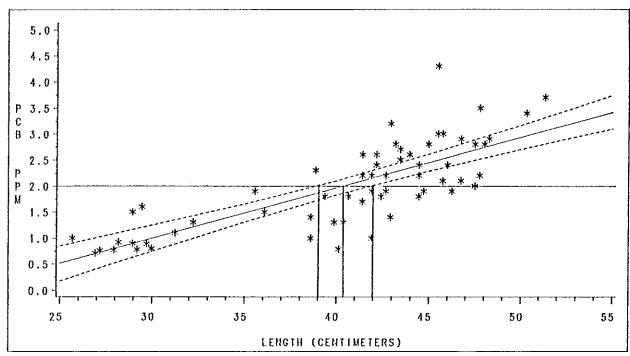


FIGURE 7. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for splake from the Green Bay zone.

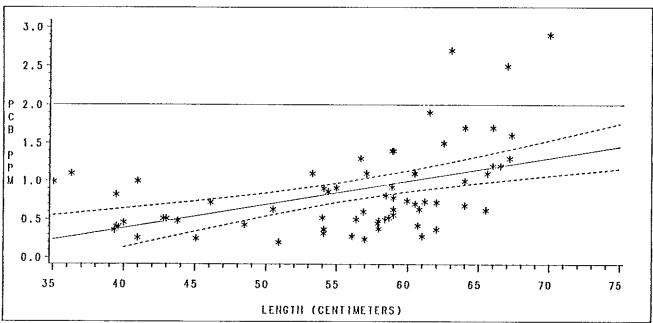


FIGURE 8. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for coho salmon from the main lake basin of Lake Michigan.

Brown Trout

Mean PCB levels in brown trout collected from the Sheboygan River were not different than those collected from the southern zone (Table 8). However, brown trout from the Sheboygan River had a negative relationship between PCB and length compared to a positive relationship for those from the remainder of the southern zone. The negative PCB-length relationship was due to high PCB levels in small fish that were collected from the Sheboygan harbor area prior to their entering the open water of Lake Michigan. Therefore, brown trout from the Sheboygan River were not representative of those from the southern zone and were excluded from further analyses.

Green Bay brown trout had significantly higher PCB concentrations than both the northern and southern zones (\underline{P} =0.0001 for each), whereas brown trout from the northern and southern zones were not significantly different in their average PCB concentrations. Consequently, the northern and southern zones were pooled.

Green Bay brown trout had higher PCB levels than in the main lake basin in all three seasons (spring $\underline{P}=0.0001$; summer $\underline{P}=0.0023$; autumn $\underline{P}=0.0166$). Green Bay brown trout also had significant seasonal variation in their PCB concentrations ($\underline{P}=0.0001$). PCB levels were higher in the spring than in the summer ($\underline{P}=0.0255$) or autumn seasons ($\underline{P}=0.0001$). However, mean PCB levels in summer and autumn brown trout were not different. Brown trout from the main lake basin did not vary seasonally.

The concentration of PCBs in brown trout from Green Bay increased with length $(\underline{P}=0.0001;\ r^2=0.35;\ Y=0.19X-0.90)$, reaching 2.0 ug/g of PCB at a length of $39.2\ cm\ (15.4\ inches)$ (Fig. 10). Brown trout from the main lake basin also exhibited a significant relationship between PCB concentration and length $(\underline{P}=0.0017;\ r^2=0.11;\ Y=0.10X-0.04)$, reaching 2.0 ug/g of PCB at a length of $5\overline{3}.0\ cm\ (20.9\ inches)$ (Fig. 11).

Chinook Salmon

Chinook salmon were collected from each of the three lake zones, although seasonal analysis was limited to summer and autumn due to the collection of only 1 spring sample (Table 9). Chinook salmon collected from the Sheboygan River during the fall spawning run were combined with samples from the southern zone.

There was a significant difference in average PCB concentrations between zones (\underline{P} =0.0249). PCB levels in chinook salmon from Green Bay were not higher than those from either lake zone, whereas those from the northern zone were higher than from the southern zone (\underline{P} =0.0439).

Chinook salmon caught in summer had lower PCB concentrations than those caught in autumn within all three zones (Green Bay $\underline{P}=0.0264$; northern $\underline{P}=0.0330$; southern $\underline{P}=0.0004$). Seasonal variation was also significant between zones as chinook salmon from the northern zone had higher PCB concentrations than those from the southern zone in summer.

Chinook salmon from all three zones had significant PCB-length relationships (P=0.0001; Green Bay r^2 =0.72, Y=0.09X - 81; northern r^2 =0.68, Y=0.12X - 1.63; southern r^2 =0.65, Y=0.10X - 1.20) reaching 2.0 ug/g PCB at 78.3 cm (Fig. 12) in Green Bay, 75.0 cm (Fig. 13) in the northern zone, and 83.5 cm (Fig. 14) in the southern zone.

TABLE 7. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Lake Michigan lake trout, 1985.

Lake Zone	Season	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
Northern		65	3.16	0.41
	Spring	7	9.00	2.14
	Summer	37	2.01	0.38
	Autumn	21	3.24	0.29
Southern		82	4.03	0.33
	Spring	1	0.62	
	Summer	80	4.10	0.34
	Autumn	1	2.00	
Main Lake Basi	n	147	3.64	0.26
	Spring	8	7.96	2.13
	Summer	117	3.44	0.27
	Autumn	22	3.18	0.28

TABLE 8. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Lake Michigan brown trout, 1985.

Lake Zone	Season	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
Green Bay		87	2.48	0.16
-	Spring	18	3.14	0.30
	Summer	27	2.55	0.27
	Autumn	42	2.15	0.23
Northern		43	1.94	0.19
	Spring	18	2.09	0.35
	Summer	17	2.08	0.28
	Autumn	8	1.31	0.24
Southern		42	2.09	0.12
	Spring	4	2.42	0.54
	Summer	37	2.05	0.13
	Autumn	1	2.20	
Main Lake Bas	sin	85	2.01	0.11
	Spring	22	2.15	0.30
	Summer	54	2.06	0.12
	Autumn	9	1.41	0.24
Sheboygan Riv	/er	13	2.48	0.19
	Spring	*		
	Summer	4	2.65	0.30
	Autumn	4 9	2.40	0.25

^{*} No samples collected.

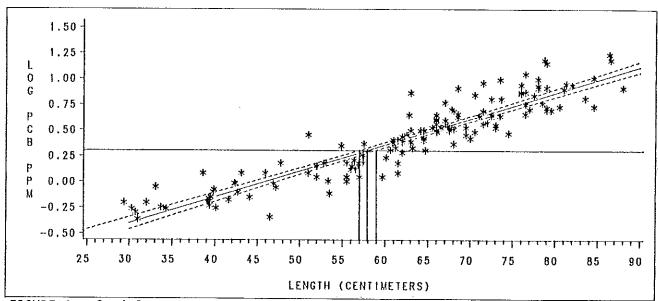


FIGURE 9. Semi-log plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for lake trout from the main lake basin of Lake Michigan.

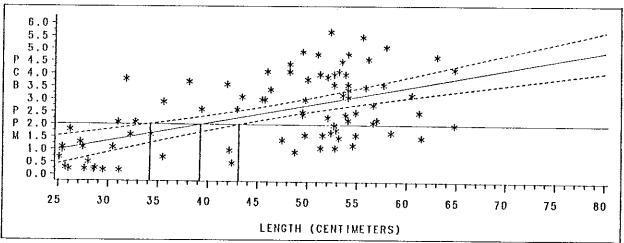


FIGURE 10. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for brown trout from the Green Bay zone.

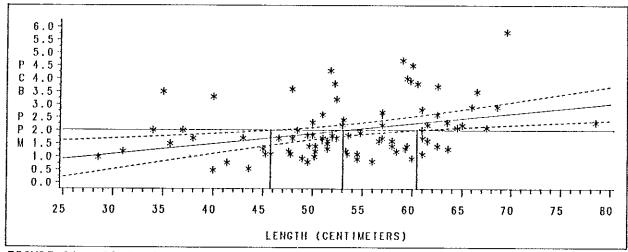


FIGURE 11. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for brown trout from the main lake basin of Lake Michigan.

TABLE 9. Mean PCB concentrations (ug/g) in Lake Michigan chinook salmon, 1985.

Lake Zone	Season	No. Samples	PCB Mean	+ 1 S.E.
Green Bay		27	1.46	0.12
	Spring	*		
	Summer	6	0.82	0.31
	Autumn	21	1.65	0.09
Northern		61	1.45	0.14
	Spring	1	1.40	
	Summer	45	1.39	0.18
	Autumn	15	1.66	0.14
Southern		120	1.10	0.08
	Spring			
	Summer	93	0.87	0.08
	Autumn	27	1.90	0.18

^{*} No samples collected.

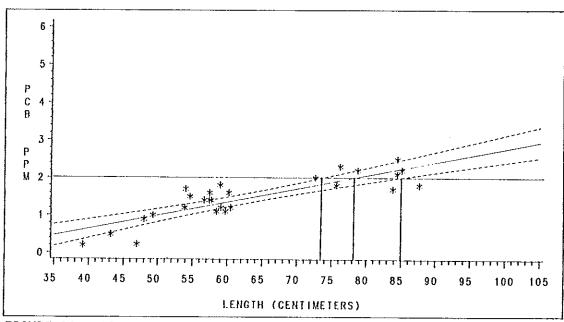


FIGURE 12. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for chinook salmon from the Green Bay zone.

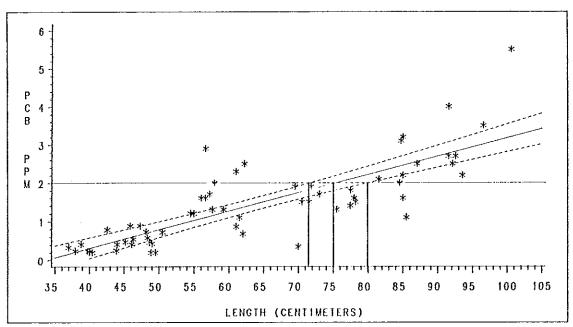


FIGURE 13. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for chinook salmon from the northern zone of Lake Michigan.

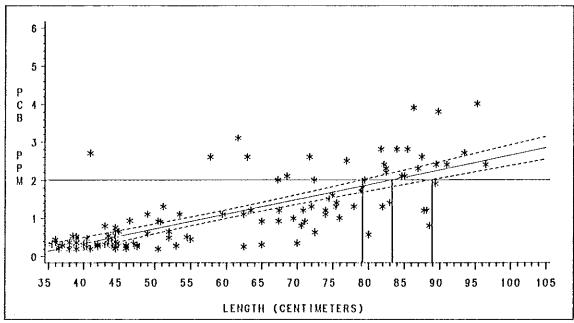


FIGURE 14. Plot of PCB concentration vs. length with line of best fit and 95% confidence limits for chinook salmon from the southern zone of Lake Michigan.

DISCUSSION

The level of PCB contamination in Lake Michigan salmonids is a function of their age and growth rate and thus their size (Weininger 1978), their habitat and degree of movement between habitats (Jensen et al. 1982), their fat content and its seasonal cycle (Olsson et al. 1978), and the interrelationsips among these factors. Each of these factors was supported by the results of this study for one or more species.

The concentration of PCBs was positively related to the length of each species in one or more lake zones. Only for brook trout from the southern zone and rainbow trout from the main lake basin was there no PCB-length relationship. Lake trout, the oldest aged species, accumulated the highest absolute levels of PCBs, exceeding 2.0 ug/g at a size of 58.0 cm and an age of 3-5 years. Chinook salmon grow faster but live only 4 growing seasons in Lake Michigan and thus accumulated lower absolute levels of PCBs, exceeding 2.0 ug/g at a size of 75.0-83.5 cm (depending on where they were caught) and an age of 2-3 years. Brook trout, coho salmon, pink salmon, and rainbow trout live only 2 growing seasons in Lake Michigan and rarely exceeded 2.0 ug/g.

The concentration of PCBs in the various species was also related to their respective fat contents. Brown trout, lake trout, and splake had the highest relative fat contents of all species and also the highest absolute PCB levels. Brown trout, in particular, carried high concentrations of PCBs for their size and age that were positively related to their fat content, exceeding 2.0 ug/g after only 2 growing seasons at a length of 39.2 cm in Green Bay and 53.0 cm in the main lake basin. Splake, similarly, exceeded 2.0 ug/g of PCBs after only 2 growing seasons in Green Bay at a length of 40.4 cm.

A seasonal decrease from spring to autumn of the PCB levels in brown trout from Green Bay corresponded to a decrease in fat tissue from spring to autumn. Seasonal variation of PCB concentration was also evident for lake trout from Lake Michigan and chinook salmon from both Green Bay and Lake Michigan. Levels of PCBs in lake trout from Lake Michigan declined from spring to summer and autumn, whereas PCB levels in chinook salmon from Green Bay and Lake Michigan increased from summer to autumn.

Spatial variation of PCB concentrations was evident for brook, brown, and rainbow trout, and chinook salmon, reflecting a higher level of PCBs in Green Bay. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout from Green Bay had higher levels of PCBs than from either basin of Lake Michigan. Conversely, chinook salmon from the northern basin of Lake Michigan were similar in PCB content to those from Green Bay, but higher than those from the southern basin of Lake Michigan. Chinook salmon, more than the other species, move over large areas in short periods of time and thus may not be as reflective of local habitat conditions. In this case, chinook salmon from both Green Bay and the northern lake basin may be reflective of the same habitat conditions that produced elevated PCB levels in the other 3 species from Green Bay.

Severe PCB contamination of small, spring-stocked brook, brown, and rainbow trout from the Sheboygan River reflect high concentrations of PCBs in the Sheboygan River that have leached out of hydraulic fluid-laden floor sweepings buried in an empty lot adjacent to a manufacturer of small internal combustion engines (Kleinert et al. 1978). Although PCB concentrations of Sheboygan River fish have declined since 1978, the contaminant is still found at

unusually high levels, compared to the rest of the southern basin of Lake Michigan. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout that had been stocked in the Sheboygan River 2-3 months prior to sampling contained peak PCB concentrations of 4.0, 3.7, and 5.0 ug/g, respectively. Such high levels of PCBs accumulated by young fish with high growth rates are diluted by the rapid accumulation of new tissue (Jensen et al. 1982). This is probably also the case with Sheboygan River fish once they move into the open waters of Lake Michigan. However, these fish may be susceptible to heavy fishing pressure while in the river, even though they are sublegal in size.

Additionally, PCB levels in Lake Michigan salmonids are influenced by factors such as the circulation patterns of water, seasonal weather patterns, runoff, river sediment erosion, physiological variation, migration patterns, and diets of fish. Each of these factors should be considered when monitoring contaminants in fish for the purpose of advising the fishing public about the possible health risks of consuming Lake Michigan salmonids.

In summary, certain species of Lake Michigan salmonids continue to meet or exceed the FDA tolerance level for PCBs at some length (Fig. 15). Since this is likely to remain a problem, DNR should continue to inform anglers of possible health risks related to their consumption of Lake Michigan salmonids. Lake Michigan anglers should then limit their consumption of these contaminated fish until further epidemiological research determines the human health effects of low-level dietary intakes of PCBs.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain factors can and should be controlled when monitoring environmental contaminants in Lake Michigan fish. Seasonal and spatial variation can be minimized by conducting sampling efforts at the same time and place each year. Sampling efforts should be scheduled at a time and place each year when the ecosystem is most stable or when logistics permit sampling efforts to be conducted.

Similarly, the sizes of each salmonid species to be sampled need to reflect the same size ranges that are caught by the angling public, in order to properly advise anglers as to which sizes and species of salmonids to curtail and/or eliminate from their diet. Certain "hot spots," such as Green Bay and the Sheboygan River, also need to be identified and separated from the rest of Lake Michigan to accurately describe contaminant problems.

Thus, I recommend that DNR separate Green Bay and the Sheboygan River from the remaining waters of Lake Michigan in future consumption advisories. Secondly, I recommend thorough, annual sampling of the forage base, especially alewife, rainbow smelt, and bloater chubs, to define trends and variation in contaminant levels and to ultimately define food web pathways of PCB transfer. Finally, to improve sampling consistency and to minimize seasonal and spatial variation, I recommend that annual sampling of Lake Michigan salmonids be conducted according to the following schedule: Table 10.

Health advisory for Lake Michigan fish eaters

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

May, 1985

Pollutants have contaminated many Lake Michigan fish

Varying amounts of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), pesticides and other environmental contaminants are found in fish worldwide. These contaminants are also found in Lake Michigan fish.

Eating contaminated fish poses a health risk

State health officials believe that eating even small quantities of contaminants found in fish or other food, in drinking water or from elsewhere in the environment poses a potential risk to public health.

Even fish that contain only low levels of contaminants can pose a health risk if you eat them often enough. That's because some of the contaminants found in fish eventually reach your body fat, where they may remain for many years.

Right now, the risks these contaminants pose to your health are not well-defined. However, long-term exposure to some contaminants found in fish can cause cancer, birth defects and reproductive

problems in humans and other mammals. Children, infants and human fetuses are especially vulnerable.

Reducing this health risk is up to you!

The easiest way to protect your health from contaminants is to limit your overall exposure to them in the first place.

In the case of Lake Michigan fish, you have several options: eat fewer fish, eat fish less often, eat only smaller fish or give up eating Lake Michigan fish entirely.

This decision, however, is yours alone to make — with help from a new advisory.

New advisory lists which fish are the least risky to eat

Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have prepared a new health advisory (explained in the chart below) that tells you which Lake Michigan fish are the least risky to eat.

The advisory applies throughout the entire lake, so the health advice is the same no matter where you catch fish in Lake Michigan.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Yellow perch Smelt Coho salmon Lake trout under 20 inches in length Rainbow trout	Chinook salmon 25 inches or longer* Lake trout 20 to 25 inches long	Brown trout** Lake trout 25 inches or longer Carp
Eating Group 1 fish poses the lowest health risk. Trim all skin and fat from these fish before cooking them.	Pregnant women, nursing mothers, women who wish to bear children, infants and youngsters should not eat Group 2 fish. All other individuals should limit their consumption of Group 2 fish, and trim all skin and fat from these fish before cooking them.	No one should eat Grou 3 fish.

* Not enough samples of chinook salmon smaller than 25 inches have been collected to adequately establish contaminant levels in this species.

** Brown trout show wide, geographic variations in contaminant levels.

Note: Not enough brook trout samples have been collected to adequately establish contaminant levels in this species.

FIGURE 15. Lake Michigan fish consumption advisory issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

TABLE 10. Recommended schedule for annual sampling of Lake Michigan salmonids.

Location	No. of Fish	Size	Time of Year
Pink salmon Oconto River	5	all	Fall spawning season
Brook trout			- arr opaming souson
Green Bay (Grid Bailey's Harbor		all	Manager's choice*
Sheboygan River Root River		u u	Fall coho salmon run Manager's choice
Rainbow trout			
Menominee River	5 5	<20 >20	Fall chinook run
Grid 1303	5	<20	Manager's choice
Root River	5 5 5	>20 <20 >20	Fall chinook run
Splake			
Green Bay (Grid	703) 5 5	<15 >15	Manager's choice
Coho salmon			
Sheboygan River	30	all	Fall spawning season
Lake trout			
Mid-lake Reef (Grid 1705)	10 10	<25 >25	Fall spawning season
Clay Banks (Gri		<25 <25	Fall spawning season
Brown trout			
Menominee River	5 5	<20 >20	Fall spawning season
Bailey's Harbor	5 5	<20	Manager's choice
Sheboygan River	5 5 5	>20 <20 >20	Fall spawning season
Chinook salmon			
Menominee River	5	<30	Fall spawning season
Strawberry Creek	5 5	>30 <30	H B H
-	5	>30	a n
Sheboygan River	5	<30	11 II II
Root River	5 5 5 5 5 5	>30 <30 >30	H H H

^{*} Area Fish Manager should be consulted to determine the optimal sampling dates.

APPENDIX A. Common and scientific names of fish species mentioned in this report.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Brook trout	Salvelinus fontinalis
Brown trout	Salmo trutta
Chinook salmon	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha
Coho salmon	Oncorhynchus kisutch
Lake trout	<u>Salvelinus</u> <u>namaycush</u>
Pink salmon	Oncorhynchus gorbuscha
Rainbow trout	<u>Salmo</u> <u>gairdneri</u>
Splake	Salvelinus fontinalis X Salvelinus namaycush
Alewife	Alosa pseudoharengus
Bloater chub	Coregonus hoyi
Rainbow smelt	Osmerus mordax

APPENDIX B. Size of fish estimated to meet U.S. Food and Drug Administration tolerance level of 2.0 ug/g for polychlorinated biphenyls in fish fillets. Predictions are based on linear regression where the PCB-length relationships were significant ($P \le 0.05$).

Species	Lake Zone	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Predicted Size w/2.0 ug/g	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
Brook trout	Green Bay	35.2 cm 13.8 in	38.5 cm 15.2 in	*
Brown trout	Green Bay	34.2 cm 13.5 in	39.2 cm 15.4 in	43.1 cm 17.0 in
	Main Lake Basin	45.7 cm 18.0 in	53.0 cm 20.9 in	60.5 cm 23.8 in
Chinook salmon	Green Bay	73.5 cm 28.9 in	78.3 cm 30.8 in	85.0 cm 33.5 in
	Northern	71.5 cm 28.0 in	75.0 cm 29.5 in	80.0 cm 31.5 in
	Southern	79.1 cm 31.1 in	83.5 cm 32.9 in	88.9 cm 35.0 in
_ake trout	Main Lake Basin	57.0 cm 22.4 in	58.0 cm 22.8 in	59.0 cm 23.2 in
Rainbow trout	Green Bay	45.8 cm 18.0 in	55.4 cm 21.8 in	
Splake	Green Bay	39.0 cm 15.4 in	40.4 cm 15.9 in	42.0 cm 16.5 in

^{*} Estimated lengths were not predicted beyond the end points of the available data.

APPENDIX C. 1985 Lake Michigan salmonid PCB data.

ALMON
Ś
PINK

											1 1 1 1																	
	PCB	0.10 0.36 0.10 0.23 0.32		; [PCB	0.58	<u>ه</u> .	9.00	4,4	10	 		PCB		ກຸນ	າຕ	'	ຫຸ '	4. 0	 	, 0	, (*)	۳.	Ξ,	•		, u	:
	LIMIT	<quant.< td=""><td></td><td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>LIMIT</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> </td><td></td><td>LIMIT</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></quant.<>		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	LIMIT						 		LIMIT															
. # 1	PCT_FAT	0.50 0.74 5.90 0.58			PCT_FAT	3.50	-, (i oi	8,0	ວ ຕ.			PCT_FAT	9	υ, 1	- 0	N	4	. 4	5.60 6.00	, e.	ָשׁי,	14	43	۷,	U	``	
	LNGTH_IN	18.50 18.50 19.75 20.00 22.00			LNGTH_IN	10.10	د. ۲	ი ი	4.	7.5			LNGTH_IN	9.	ν. Ωι	ດ ດີຕ		Α.	4.7	15.00	i n	9 0	7.0	7.	P 1	ω·		*
	LNGTH_CM	47.0 47.0 50.2 50.8 55.9		ZONE	LNGTH_CM	25.7						1007 1	LNGTH_CM	29.6	91.0	գ, և 4 և	36.0	37.3	37.5	38.1	9.00	2.24	43,4	43.6	44.5	45 1.3		; ;
ZONE=LAKEWIDE-	WT_LB	2.00 2.51 2.75 2.75 99	BROOK TROUT	ZONE=GREEN BAY	w ⊢LB		ı,	บ 4	4	40		ZONE NOK I MEKN	WT_LB	ı,	α,	, a	3 4	ιņ	ιū	1.45 2.45	n a	•	•	2.31		3.08	ρÇ	9
)Z	WT_KILO	0.9 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.36		ZONE	WT_KILO	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.64	 		07	WT_KILO	4	4.	ហុម	9	۲.	۲.	0 9 6	, r		1.18	1.05		1.40	ກຸເ	?
	DATE	09/17/85 09/17/85 08/10/85 09/17/85			DATE	~~ ~	. ~~	~ ~	` m	05/22/85			DATE							05/07/85								
	LOCATION	BL STILES D BL STILES D GRID 1502 BL STILES D BL STILES D			LOCATION	SEAGULL BAR	GRID 703	GRID 703 HATTIF STR	SEAGULL BAR	SEAGULL BAR OFF LTTLE R		11111111111	LOCATION	CLAYBNK SHL	BAILEYS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	BATIFYS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	HIBBARDS CR	STURGN BAY	BAILEYN HAR	BAILEYS DAR	BAILEYS HAR	BAILEVS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	DAILEYS MAK
	WTRBODY	OCCONTO R LK MICH OCCONTO R OCCONTO R			WATERBDY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY GREEN BAY			WATERBDY			LK MICH				LK MICH								
į !				1																								

1							
 	P.C.B	22.30 22.30 22.30 22.30 22.90 33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00	PCB	0.77 0.10 1.20 1.40 1.20 0.97	1 	80	
 	LIMIT		LIMIT	<quant.< td=""><td>1</td><td>LIMIT</td><td></td></quant.<>	1	LIMIT	
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	PCT_FAT	4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	PCT_FAT	2.60 5.00 5.00 5.00 1.00 1.00		PCT FAT	_ NN9mmmmo-040000
	LNGTHIN	10.04 10.04 10.24 10.24 10.24 10.43 10.43 11.22 11.22 11.22 11.34 11.34 11.34 11.37 11.37 13.00 13.00	LNGTH_IN	8.23 9.45 10.67 10.94 11.34		LNGTH IN	11.50 13.55 14.38 14.38 15.50 16.20
RIVER		25.55 26.0 26.0 26.5 26.5 28.2 28.2 28.2 28.2 28.3 30.0 33.0 40.0 40.0	LNGTH_CM	20.9 24.0 27.1 27.1 28.8 32.0	UT ZONE	LNGTH_CM	0.000 000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.
ZONE=SHEBOYGAN	WT_LB	0.44 0.44 0.68 0.48 0.57 0.59 0.66 0.73 0.73 0.77 0.95 1.12 2.20	WT_LB L	0.13 0.59 0.53 0.53 0.98 0.99	RAINBOW TROUT E=GREEN BAY Z	WT_LB	0.53 0.53 0.77 0.79 0.79 0.79 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83
10ZZ0V	WT_KILO	0.20 0.31 0.21 0.22 0.22 0.25 0.30 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.35 0.35 0.3	WT_KILO	0.06 0.33 0.23 0.24 0.31 45	NOZ	WT_KILO	0.00 0.00
	DATE	06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 09/16/85 09/16/85 09/16/85 09/16/85	DATE	04/25/85 04/25/85 06/27/85 06/27/85 06/27/85 06/27/85		DATE	09/17/85 09/17/85 09/17/85 09/26/85 09/17/85 07/21/85 09/26/85 09/26/85 10/15/85 09/26/85
	LOCATION	SHEB HARBOR KOHLER DAM	OCATIO	GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901		LOCATION	BL STILES D BL STILES D BL STILES D HATTIE STR BL STILES D HATTIE STR GRID 703 BL STILES D GRID 703 HATTIE STR BL STILES D HATTIE STR
	WATERBDY	SYSTEB SY	TER	CCCCCC WWWWW KKKKKK KKKKKK	u → Fe → Be Le Sa An - An - An - Be Le La An - An -	WATERBDY	OCCONTO R OCCONTO R MENOMINEE OCCONTO R MENOMINEE GREEN BAY OCCONTO R OCCONTO R OCCONTO R MENOMINEE MENOMINEE MENOMINEE
1					1		

	PCB	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	PCB	
	LIMIT	QUANT.	LIMIT	
- 444 504 404 404 604 604 664 664 664 66	PCT_FAT	2.50 6.50 6.00	PCT FAT	r-wowoo-oowo
e sons appropriate parts appropriate state appropriate a	LNGTH_IN	22.20 22.20 23.30 24.40 25.55	NI HLONJ	1 888498784488
BASIN	LNGTH_CM		LNGTH CM	
=MAIN LAKE	WT_LB	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ZONE=SHEBOYGAN LO WT_LB	1 4400-0040400
ZONE=MAIN	WT_KILO		WT_KILO	0.20 0.20 0.20 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25
	DATE	10/16/85 10/16/85 10/16/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/16/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/03/85 10/185	DATE	06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 06/19/85 09/25/85
	LOCATION	SIXTH ST SIXTH ST SIXTH ST SIXTH ST SIXTH ST TWO RIVERS SIXTH ST TWO RIVERS GRID 1303	LOCATION	SHEB HARBOR SHEB HARBOR SHEB HARBOR KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK
	WATERBDY	ROOJ R ROOJ R RO	WATERBDY	% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

; 	PCB	4	96.0	, 0	0.76	0.77	0.92	0.90	1.50	0.78	1.60	0.89 0.0	08.0	2.	5.0	. L	00.1	1.40	2.30	1.80	1.30	0.79	9.0	08.0	00.0	1,70	1.90	2.20	1.00	2.60	2.40		2.20	1.40	3.20	2.80	2.50	2.7	2.20	2.40	1.80	1.90	2.80	4.30	3.00
 	LIMIT																																								J				
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PCT_FAT	1 1			-	٠.	٠.	' : '	` : `	~ `	٠	•: `			: .		٧,	٠.	~	٠,	٠, ٠	ם כ	, .	4 0	_	, 0	•-	6.7	4, 4	. 4 1	1) U	, -	4	0	\circ	J () (\	0	0	ഥ	4	0	ο,	— c	11.00
	LNGTH_IN	•		. ~		Ξ		· .	· ·	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		- 6		4	4	.;	io.	io i	ויים		יי מיני	,		6	(0	ຜຸ	(C) (0.0	0 "		8	Φ.	က်ဖ) C	3	17.10	က	ഥ	ഗ	ശ	യ	► €	nσ	18.00
ZONE	LNGTH_CM	-	- 10	in		ĸ.,	'n,	n 0	Ň	Ċ			Ξ.		10	<u>``</u>	~	~`.	∹.			: -		•	•	•	•	•	٠.	: .	• • •	٠.:		٠.	•	•	43.4	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•		
ZONE=GREEN BAY	WT_LB	•		٦,	٦,	`,	٦, "	·: ·	'``				~	, ,	٠.	٠.	٦.	•: •	•	٠, ١	. ``				1-	w;		- 0		1 (1	(4	w	90	יזנו	3 (4	00	2.09	·	O (o o	\circ	4 <	t C	`	တ
ZONE=	WT_KILO	٠,	٠.	٠.	```	٠.`	:`	•				•	٠,	٠,	٠:	":	٠.	٠,٠				·	-	w	w	ω¢	n o	יי	. 0	, 0	0	<u> </u>	n o	0 C	0	φ	0.95 0.95	\sim	⊅) +	- (n c	> ←	- ത	3	ന
	DATE	5/18/8	5/27/8	3/04/8	5/18/8	3/14/2	7,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07,07	5/17/6	3/02/6	7/14/8	3/17/8	3/04/8	3/14/8	3/01/8	3/02/8	0.40	7,04/6	7/11/0	7.3/1/8/3	3/11/8	3/90/8	3/04/6	1/11/8	3/15/8	3/15/6	711/8	10/0	/22/8	/23/8	/22/8	122/8	715/8	7.04/0	/10/8	/31/8	/15/8	05/27/85	D (7 ()	0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /	0 / 40 /	/15/8	/31/8	/26/8	/15/8	/04/8
	LOCATION	SEAGULL BAR	SEAGULL BAR	GRID 703	SEAGULL BAR	GRID 703	GRID 703	SEAGULL BAR		GRID 703	SEAGULL BAR	GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	GK1D 703	00 CT	GRID 703	HATTIE STR	SEAGULL BAR	GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	GK10 703	GRID / US	GRID 703	SEAGULL BAR	OFF LTTLE R	SEAGULL BAR	SEAGULL BAR	GKID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703		SEAGULL BAR		GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	GRID 703	HATTIE STR	SEAGULL BAR	GRID 703
* ** ** * ** ** ** ** ** **	WATERBDY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY			GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY		Sperior BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	MENOMINEE	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY			GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	27.0 NH H X 2 NH H X	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	CARTEN BAY	GREEN BAV	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	GREEN BAY	MENOMINEE	GREEN BAY	באמ מאמנות מאודה מאודה מודבה מודבה מאודה מודבה

SPLAKE

	PCB	8.22.22.22.20 0.1.00 0.2.22.20 0.0.00 0.00		PCB	0.99 0.38 0.28 0.26 0.26 0.25 0.25 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.33	0.60
1 # [LIMIT			LIMIT	<quant.< td=""><td></td></quant.<>	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PCT_FAT	11.00 8.20 10.00 8.50 9.90 12.00 6.00 13.00 14.00 7.00		PCT_FAT	6.00.00.4.4.1.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	٠,
	LNGTH_IN	18.00 18.00 18.10 18.20 18.40 18.40 18.70 18.80 18.90 19.80 20.20		LNGTH_IN	13.80 15.86 15.56 15.55 15.55 15.55 16.14 16.14 17.24 17.24 17.24 18.15 19.88	
ZONE	LNGTH_CM	24444444444 0644444444	E BASIN-	LNGTH_CM	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	999 Value
=GREEN BAY	WT_LB		ZONE=MAIN LAKE	WT_LB	1.08 1.21 1.954 1.954 1.956 1.	. 18
ZONE	WT_KILO		NOZ	WT_KILO	0.00 0.00	. ~:
	DATE	05/22/85 06/17/85 05/22/85 05/21/85 05/23/85 05/23/85 05/23/85 06/11/85 06/10/85 06/04/85 05/22/85 05/22/85		DATE	09/16/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 06/04/85 06/04/85 06/04/85	8/01/8
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	LOCATION	SEAGULL BAR SEAGULL BAR SEAGULL BAR OFF LTTLE R OFF LTTLE R OFF LTTLE R OFF LTTLE R OFF LTTLE R GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703		LOCATION	KOHLER DAM KIWANIS PK GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901	۱O
	WATERBDY	GREEN BAY GREEN BAY	111111111111	WATERBDY	SHEB R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	LK MICH

800	0.24								-:	٠.	٠.	• : •				• .	- 0,		, , -	u,	,-	v	v,	,	Ψ,	, ,	•	(N	•	N	រោ (സം	ഗര
LIMIT																																	
PCT FAT	0.70 8.50 3.00		- :	• • • • •				٠. ١	٠.	٠. `	٠,	,, ,	•	, , ,	, ,,,	O)	"	, ,		u, u	v	<i>,</i> (4 1		, -	. ^	٠,	ŧσ	7	ľ) ⊂) C	က
LNGTH IN	22.44 22.48 22.80	~ ~ ~	 n m	m c	, .			· ·							_		· ·	`	' '	. u						9	0	07			4	ı,	ເທ
LNGTH CM	57.0 57.1																																
WT_LB	3.74 4.62 4.07	,, 0, 1		٠,٠	•	w.	· · ·	4 4		. –		w	0	တ	o,	4.1	'nι	• 0	» -	- 0	Š	ന	N	Φ	_	-	Φ	Ø	_	_	N	0	0
WT_KILO	1.70 2.10 1.85	. ω	. ```			٠. ٔ	٠, ١			٠,	"	Ξ.	w		i, c	" .	4 4	י ני	· a	. –	(1)	တ	O	_	~	~	-	0	^	^	^	φ	-
DATE	07/06/85 06/04/85 06/01/85	04/6	19/6	25/8	04/8	25/6	2 2 2	20/8	3/10	3710	19/6	36/8	25/8	9/90	ָהַ עָּהַ מיקי	0 0	0 0 0	3 (25/8	25/8	71/8	8/60	9/60	8/8	5/8	20/8	20/8	25/8	% %	22/8	8/0	8/0;
LOCATION	GRID 1303 GRID 1901 GRID 2102 KIWANIS PK	GRID 1901 GRID 2102	GRID 1303	KIWANIS PK	GRID 1901	GRID 1909	GRID 1901	GRID 2102	GRID 2102	GRID 2102	GRID 1303	GRID 1303	KIWANIS PK	KTWANTS BY	GRID 1303	GRID 1502	KIWANIS PK	KIWANIS PK	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	KIWANIS PK	GRID 2102	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	GKIU 1303	GKID 1303	GRID ZIOZ	GKID 2102	KIWANIS PK	GK10 2102	MINANIS PK	GKIU 2002	פאדה בומכ
WATERBDY	LK MICH LK MICH STEB R																											E 0					C 1

PCB	0.00 0.05	200.1.1.000.1.1.000.1.1.000.1.1.000.1.1.000.1.1.1.000.1.1.1.000.1.1.1.000.1
LIMIT		
PCT_FAT	8.8.4.4.8.6.6.4.4.6.6.6.7.4.8.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.9.7.7.8.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.9.8.7.7.8.8.9.7.7.8.9.9.9.9	
LNGTH_IN	11.57 12.10 12.10 12.10 13.03 13.03 13.03 13.03 15.03 15.03 15.03 16.69 16.69 16.69 16.69 16.69 17.36 18.80 18.80 20.07 20.07 20.08 20.07 20.08 20.09 20	22.24 22.24 22.40 22.40 22.44
LNGTH_CM	200 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
WT_LB	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
WT_KILO	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.35	
DATE	06/17/85 06/17/85 06/17/85 08/08/85 06/17/85 06/17/85 08/08/85 07/30/85	100200
LOCATION	GRID 2003 GRID 1705 GRID 1303 GRID 1705 GRID 1303 GRID 1705 GRID 1303 GRID 1705 GRID 1303 GRID 1705 GRID 1303 GRID 1303 GRID 1705 GRID 1303	GRID 1303 GRID 1303 GRID 905 GRID 1303 GRID 1502
WATERBDY	CHARLES AND MANAGES OF THE CHARLES AND MANAGES O	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

WATERBDY	LOCATION	DATE	WT_KILO	WT_LB	LNGTH CM	LNGTH IN	PCT_FAT	LIMIT	PCB
LK MICH	$\overline{}$	01/				- 1	,		
LK MICH	$\overline{}$	01/			~ r	v	14.00		
LK MICH	\sim	100	: -		~ t	v	12.00		
LK MICH	_			`• -	~ 1	N	14.00		
LK MICH	_		•	•	× 1	N.	12.00		-
LK MICH	_	17		; -	55 4	m	8.00		
LK MICH	_			•	-	m	12.00		٠.
L'K MICH	_	200	``		_	m.	12.00		
L'K MICH		10,10		` '	~	m	06.6		٠.
LK MICH		000	. `		_	-	ហ		:
LK MICH		4 6	∹`	٦.		-	14.00		
X X X X X X X X X X	٠.	7	٧.	``	_	-	α		
	٠.	790	`:	٦.	_	-	0		: -
1	٠.	201	٠.	٠.	_	_	ī		
	٠.	22/8	٠.	٦.	Α.	_	1 -		: -
		22/8	٠:	٦.	^	_	٠,		
	_	3/90	٠:	~		: _	10		٠.
I Z	_	20/8	٠,	_		: _	0 0		٠.
LK MICH	_	17/8	٠.	-		<i>:</i>	٧.		٠.
LK MICH	_	10/8				: .	กเ		٧,
LX MICH	_	22/8	ш.		i۰	Ι.	9		٠.
LK MICH	_	06/8	, 17	: •	٠	٠.	ø		٦.
LK MICH	_	08/8	•	". "	ν,	ᅼ.	œ		4
LK MICH	_	0 0	, 4	_ `	· .		ທ		•
LX MICH	A C	2,7	0 1	• • •			•		• •
LK MICH	C	, ,	٠,	"		'	Γ.		•
LK MICH	9	t (. 4	v			12.00		•
I V	_	777	4,	4			O		_ •
X X		777	13	-			12.00		- 4
X X X X X X X X X X		3/50	1.4	-	_:	٠	17.00		,, ,
X X X		90	u }	w	_:	٠	20.41		~ .
		777	4	14		٠	00.41		٠,
TOTE Y		22/E	u,	,		•	200		
2		20/B	Q)	(1)	٠	•	200		<i>))</i> (
		9/90	O	1		•	200		_
		01/8	N	Ç		•	00.00		
		21/8	C	Q)		•	D (4
		01/8	Φ)	(1	٠	•	0 4		v
		01/8	ო	(1)	٠.	•	, c		Ų.
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		22/8	\sim	0	٠.	•	ġ		(J)
E E		9/90	N		•	•	vi i		Æ
LK MICH		01/8	О	y c	•	٠	ο. •		O)
LK MICH		9/90	•	2 0	•	٠	œ		0
LK MICH		1/8	٠.	00	•	•	œ.		-
LK MICH		. ער מי	- (יס	•	٠	ď		· C
LK MICH	_	0 0	4 (- 1	•	•	Ö		, C
LK MICH		0/1/0	3 C	ЮΙ	•	•	ø) (
LK MICH		- 0	o o	7	•	•	m) O
I WICH		9 0	O 1	^	•		G		oς
K MICH		0 0	s o	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	•		6		N L
LK MICH	GRID 1502	00/10/00	3.95 9.05 9.05	8.69	68.5	26.97	26.00		\circ
		8/0.	2	*	•		17.00		4.20
									ŧ

PCB	2.2.6.6.6.6.4.6.4.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.	5.30 17 8.00
LIMIT		
PCT_FAT	12.00 19.00 19.00 17.00 17.00 18.00 17.00 18.00 18.00 19.00	0.41-60.62
LNGTH_IN	27.36 27.36 27.36 27.56 27.75 28.39.15 28.39.15 28.35 28.35 29.33 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.12 30.33 30.31	33.28 34.00 34.06 34.64
LNGTH_CM	6.99 7.00	+ 4+ (0 (0 m
WT_LB	7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70 8.88 8.88 8.98	546-6
WT_KILO		40000
DATE	10/22/85 08/10/85 06/01/85 06/01/85 06/01/85 10/22/85 06/01/85 07/17/85 07/17/85 07/17/85 07/17/85 07/17/85 06/01/85	17,82
LOCATION	GRID 905 GRID 1502 GRID 1502 GRID 2102 GRID 2102 GRID 2102 GRID 2102 GRID 1502 GRID 1503 GRID 1502 GRID 1503 GRID 1502 GRID 1503 GRID 1502 GRID 1503 GRID 1502 GRID 1502 GRID 1503 GRID 1502 GRID 1503 GRID 1503 GRID 1503 GRID 1503 GRID 1503 GRID 1503	GRID 905 GRID 1004 GRID 1502 GRID 1502
WATERBDY	A WINDER WAS A CHARLES OF THE COMMENT OF THE COMMEN	ZZZZZ

---ZONE=GREEN BAY ZONE---

PCB	0.22 0.76 0.70 0.70 0.30 0.24 0.27 0.27	1.00 1.00
LIMIT	<quant.< td=""><td></td></quant.<>	
PCT_FAT	- 7 6 7 4 0 2 4 2 7 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.70 8.80 9.10
LNGTH_IN		12.25 12.25 12.25 13.98 13.98 14.00 15.50 16.90 17.10 18.23 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50
LNGTH_CM	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000
WT_LB		00000000000000000000000000000000000000
WT_KILO	0.14 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.24 0.25 0.25 0.25	00.00 00
DATE	71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75 71.75	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22
LOCATION	BL STILES D SEAGUL BAR SEAGUL BAR SEAGUL BAR ATTIE ST BL STILES D OFF LTTE R GRID 703 SEAGUL BAR BL STILES D BL STILES D	OFF LTTLE R BL STILES D GRID 703 GRID 703 OFF LTTLE R BL STILES D GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 OFF LTTLE R GRID 703 OFF LTTLE R HATTIE STR OFF LTTLE R HATTIE STR GRID 606 HATTIE STR GRID 606 HATTIE STR GRID 703 HATTIE STR
WATERBDY		GREEN BAY GREEN BAY MENOMINEE GREEN BAY MENOMINEE GREEN BAY MENOMINEE GREEN BAY MENOMINEE GREEN BAY

----ZONE=GREEN BAY ZONE-----

Marcher March Ma										
BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.35 6.49 52.1 20.50 16.00 6RID 703 07/17/85 2.95 6.49 52.1 20.50 16.00 6RID 703 07/17/85 2.95 6.49 52.1 20.50 16.00 6RID 703 07/17/85 2.05 5.45 5.27 20.65 16.00 16.00 6RID 703 07/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 6.50 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 6.50 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 9.90 09/17/85 2.49 5.27 20.94 10.00 99/17/85 2.49 5.27 20.94 10.00 99/17/85 2.49 5.27 20.94 10.00 99/17/85 2.49 6.07 53.6 2.10 9.20 94 10.00 99/17/85 2.49 6.07 53.6 2.10 99/17/85 2.49 6.07 53.6 2.10 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 9.30 9.30 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 9.30 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/85 2.40 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/87 2.20 99/17/85 2.40 9.30 99/17/87 2.20 99	RBDY	LOCATION	DATE	WT_KILO	WT_LB	LNGTH_CM	LNGTH_IN	PCT_FAT	LIMIT	PCB
GRID 703 GRI	_		09/17/85	2.35	5.17	52.1	20.50	9.20		3.90
GRID 703 GRI	× 8 ×	703	07/29/85	2.95	6.49	52.1	20.50	16.00		2.30
BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.05 4.51 52.7 20.75 10.00 20.85 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.25 4.95 52.7 20.75 9.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.25 4.95 52.7 20.83 8.70 BL STILES D 09/17/86 2.45 5.35 5.17 52.8 20.80 9.90 BL STILES D 09/17/86 2.45 6.27 53.2 20.89 8.70 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 6.27 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 6.27 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.46 6.07 53.5 20.94 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.46 6.07 53.5 21.10 8.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.46 6.07 53.5 21.10 8.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.46 4.18 53.8 21.20 Bl. 00/10/85 2.46 6.07 53.8 5.10 Bl. 00/10/85 2.46 5.40 5.40 5.40 10.00 Bl. 00/10/85 2.40 5.40 5.40 5.40 10.00 Bl. 00/10/85 2.60 5.40 5.40 5.40 10.00 Bl. 00/10/85 2.60 5.40 5.40 5.40 10.00 Bl. 00/10/85 2.60 5.40 5.40 5.40 5.40 5.40 5.40 5.40 5.4	Z Z	GRID 703	07/11/85	2.40	5.28	52.3	20.60	15.00		5.70
BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 52.7 20.75 9.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 1.95 4.29 52.7 20.75 9.20 GF LTTLES D 09/17/85 1.95 4.29 52.8 52.8 52.8 5.90 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.85 6.27 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.41 5.30 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.41 5.30 53.2 20.94 10.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.06 6.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.85 4.95 5.49 52.12 GRID 703 07/12/85 2.25 4.95 5.41 21.30 19.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 2.60 5.75 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.70 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.20 54.9 21.61 7.80 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.20 54.9 21.61 7.80 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 56.6 22.30 11.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.20 54.9 56.1 22.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 56.6 22.30 11.00 SEAGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.40 5.28 54.9 22.16 12.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.40 5.28 54.9 56.1 22.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 56.6 22.30 11.00 SEAGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.65 5.83 56.6 22.30 11.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.20 5.20 7.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.40 5.20 5.20 7.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.20 7.30 6.10 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 5.20 7.30 6.10 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.60 7.90 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.00 6.10 7.	TO 12	LES	09/17/85	2.05	4.51	52.7	20.75	10.00		2.00
BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.25 4.95 52.7 20.75 66.50 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.35 4.79 52.7 520.75 66.50 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.35 5.17 52.0 34 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.41 5.30 53.2 20.34 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.41 5.30 53.2 20.34 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 53.5 21.06 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 53.6 21.00 B.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 53.6 21.00 B.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 53.6 21.00 B.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 53.6 21.00 B.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.45 5.39 53.8 21.20 B.20 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.25 4.07 54.1 21.30 10.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 10.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/17/85 2.50 5.40 5.41 21.30 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/17/85 2.50 5.40 5.40 5.40 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/17/85 2.50 5.40 5.40 5.40 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/17/85 2.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 13.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.20 5.40 5.50 5.40 14.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.20 5.40 5.50 5.40 10.00 BL STILE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.20 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.4	α Ο Ε	STILES	09/17/85	2.45	5.39	52.7	20.75	9.20		4.00
OFF LITIER 09/04/85 1.95 4.29 52.8 20.80 9.90 BL STILES 09/17/85 2.35 6.17 52.9 20.94 10.00 BL STILES 09/17/85 2.41 5.30 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES 09/17/85 2.41 5.30 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES 09/17/85 2.76 6.77 53.5 21.10 8.20 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.6 21.10 8.20 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 1.85 4.07 54.1 21.30 10.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.22 4.88 54.1 21.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/28/85 2.25 4.88 54.1 21.30 13.00 OFF LTLE R 07/11/85 2.50 5.50 5.41 21.30 13.00 SEGULL BAR 07/11/85 2.50 5.50 5.41 21.30 13.00 <	α ο Ε	BI STILES D	09/17/85	2.25	4.95	52.7	20.75	6.50		3.60
BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.35 5.17 52.9 20.083 8.70 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.85 5.17 52.9 20.04 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.85 5.17 53.2 20.94 10.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.76 6.07 53.5 21.06 10.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.22 4.87 54.1 21.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.20 4.87 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 54.0 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 54.0 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 54.0 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 54.0 54.0 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 5.00 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.00 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 2.00 5.00 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 7.90 60.5 2.30 11.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 7.90 60.5 2.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 7.90 60.5 2.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 7.90 60.5 2.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 7.90 60.5 2.50 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 7.90 60.5 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 9.26 6.5 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.50 9.25 6.5 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.50 9.25 6.5 5.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.50 9.25 6.5 5.00 10.00	× AG	OFF LITLE R	09/04/85	1.95	4.29	52.8	20.80	06.6		1.10
BL STILES D 09/17/85	TO D	BI STILES D	09/17/85	2.35	5.17	52.9	20.83	8.70		1.80
BL STILES D 09/17/85	(a	BI STILES D	09/17/85	2.85	6.27	53.2	20.94	v		4.10
## STILES D 0917/85 2.76 6.07 53.5 21.06 10.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.10 6.10 6.10 GRID 703 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 6.10 GRID 703 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 6.10 GRID 703 09/26/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/29/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 12.00 GRID 703 07/29/85 2.20 4.88 54.1 21.30 12.00 GRID 703 07/29/85 2.20 4.86 54.1 21.30 12.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 4.49 54.1 21.30 12.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.20 4.89 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.20 5.80 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.25 5.80 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.25 5.80 55.9 22.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.25 5.80 55.9 22.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.25 5.80 55.9 22.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.40 5.86 5.80 57.9 22.00 10.00 GRID 703 07/09/85 2.25 5.80 57.9 22.70 8.90 GRID 703 09/26/85 2.35 5.80 57.9 22.70 10.00 GRID 703 07/09/85 2.85 5.83 57.9 22.70 16.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 3.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 5.90 5.70 22.44 14.00 GRID 703 07/09/85 3.80 7.90 6.5 22.30 16.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 3.80 7.90 6.5 22.30 16.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 3.80 7.90 6.5 22.30 16.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 3.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 GRID 703 07/11/85 3.60 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 GRID 703 07/11/85 3.80 7.90 6.5 5.80 7.90 6.	: a	BI STILES D	09/17/85	2.41	5.30	53.2	20.94	v		1.50
HATTIE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.6 21.10 8.20 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.6 21.10 8.20 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.45 5.39 53.8 21.20 6.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/29/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 10.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.60 5.72 54.1 21.30 12.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 5.28 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 5.83 55.5 1.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 5.83 55.9 22.00 11.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 5.83 55.9 22.00 11.00 GRID 703 09/26/85 2.40 5.83 55.9 22.00 11.00 GRID 703 09/26/85 2.40 5.83 55.9 22.00 11.00 GRID 703 09/26/85 2.40 5.83 55.9 22.00 11.00 GRID 703 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 8.90 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.85 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.28 5.17 57.7 22.70 GRID 703 09/26/85 3.28 5.13 57.0 22.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.28 7.73 61.2 24.10 16.00 GRID 703 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.2 24.10 16.00 GRID 703 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.20 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 25.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35	: a	BL STILES D	09/17/85	2.76	6.07	53.5	21.06	_		4.50
HATTIE STR 09/26/85 1.90 4.18 53.8 21.20 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.10 6.1	ULVINO	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	1.90	4.18	53.6	21.10	8.20		3.20
GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 1.85 4.07 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1 54.1	HUZIN	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	1.90	4.18	53.8	21.20	<i>~</i>		4.00
HATTLE STR 09/26/85 1.85 4.07 54.1 21.30 10.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 10.00 GPL LTLE R 07/29/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 13.00 GPF LTTLE R 07/12/85 2.25 4.88 54.1 21.30 13.00 GPF LTTLE R 07/11/85 2.20 5.17 54.1 21.30 12.00 GPF LTTLE R 07/11/85 2.50 5.50 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.60 5.72 54.9 21.60 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.40 5.28 54.9 21.60 13.00 GPF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 5.83 55.9 22.00 13.00 GPF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 5.83 55.9 22.00 10.00 GPF LTTLE R 09/26/85 2.40 5.94 56.1 22.30 11.00 GPF LTTLE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.94 56.1 22.30 11.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.83 55.9 22.00 10.00 GPF LTTLE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 55.9 22.00 11.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 2.65 5.83 57.0 22.40 11.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 2.65 5.83 57.0 22.40 11.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.28 7.37 61.5 24.10 16.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.28 7.37 61.5 24.10 16.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.28 7.37 61.5 24.10 16.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 55.5 55.0 16.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.25 64.8 25.50 16.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00 16.00	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	GRID 703	07/11/85	2.45	5.39	53.8	21.20	4		2.40
HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.25 4.95 54.1 21.30 8.00 GRID 703 07/29/85 2.35 5.17 54.1 21.30 8.00 OFF LTTLE R 07/12/85 2.60 5.72 54.1 21.30 12.00 OFF LTTLE R 07/12/85 2.60 5.72 54.1 21.30 13.00 SEAGULL BAR 07/11/85 2.60 5.50 54.6 21.30 15.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 54.6 21.30 15.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.00 5.50 54.9 21.60 13.00 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.50 5.83 55.5 21.61 7.80 OFF LTTLE R 05/23/85 2.65 5.83 55.5 21.67 7.80 OFF LTTLE R 09/26/85 2.40 5.89 55.9 22.00 10.00 SEGGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.40 5.29 55.9 22.00 10.00 SEGGULL STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 ATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 55.9 22.00 10.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.65 5.83 56.6 22.30 11.00 BESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00 GRID 703 05/26/85 3.28 7.22 54.48 11.00 BESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.5 24.10 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 16.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	HEZ LWC	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	1.85	4.07	54.1	21.30	10.00		3.60
GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 GRID 703 OFF LTTLE R O5/23/85 CF LTTLE R O5/23/85 CF LTTLE R O5/23/85 CF LTTLE R O5/23/85 CF LTTLE R O7/11/85 CF LTTLE R O5/23/85 CF LTTLE R O5/24/85 CF LTTLE R O5/26/85 CF	THE TWO	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	2.25	4.95	54.1	21.30	8.00		3.40
OFF LTTLE R 05/23/85 2.22 4.88 54.1 21.30 12.00 OFF LTTLE R 07/12/85 2.60 5.72 54.1 21.30 12.00 SEGULL BAR 07/11/85 2.50 5.72 54.1 21.30 13.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 5.28 54.9 21.61 7.80 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.50 5.20 5.49 21.61 7.80 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.50 5.50 54.9 21.61 7.80 OFF LTTLE R 05/23/85 2.25 4.95 55.5 22.00 10.00 SEAGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.00 10.00 NATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.28 56.1 22.10 4.60 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.44 14.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 3.60 7.92	> V Z	GRID 703	07/29/85	2,35	5.17	54.1	21.30	13.00		3.10
OFF LTTLE R 07/12/85 2.60 5.72 54.1 21.30 13.00 SEAGULL BAR 07/11/85 2.60 5.72 54.1 21.30 15.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.50 5.50 54.9 21.50 15.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 5.49 21.60 15.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.50 5.98 5.94 21.60 13.00 B STILE R 09/17/85 2.65 5.83 55.5 21.87 16.00 OFF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.00 10.00 SEAGULL BAR 06/17/85 06/17/85 2.70 5.94 56.1 22.10 4.60 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.65 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85	. N Z	OFF LTTLE R	05/23/85	2.22	4.88	54.1	21.30	12.00		4.80
SEAGULL BAR 07/11/85 2.50 5.50 54.1 21.30 15.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 54.6 21.50 12.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 2.00 4.40 54.6 21.50 12.00 GRID 703 07/17/85 2.50 5.28 54.9 21.61 7.80 BL STILES R 09/17/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 21.61 7.80 OFF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.00 10.00 OFF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.10 4.60 NATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.28 56.6 22.10 4.60 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.65 5.72 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00	> X	OFF LITLE R	07/12/85	2.60	5.72	54.1	21.30	13.00		2.20
GRID 703 GRI	> AB	SEAGULL BAR	07/11/85	2.50	5.50	54.1	21.30	15.00		3.10
GRID 703 BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.50 5.50 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.40 5.50 5.50 5	> 400 Z	GRID 703	07/11/85	2.00	4.40	54.6	21.50	12.00		1.20
BL STILES D 09/17/85 2.50 5.49 21.61 7.80 OFF LTTE R 05/23/85 2.65 5.83 55.5 21.87 16.00 OFF LTTE R 09/04/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.00 10.00 SEGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.70 5.94 56.1 22.10 4.60 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.65 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.28 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 23.82 21.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.62 7.96 60.5 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.62 7.96 60.5 24.20 12.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.62 7.96 60.5 24.20 12.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.42 0 24.20 13.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.42 0 24.80 15.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.42 0 24.80 15.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.42 0 24.80 15.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.42 0 3.55 0 16.00	EN BAY	GRID 703	07/17/85	2.40	5.28	54.9	21.60	13.00		2.50
OFF LTTLE R 05/23/85 2.65 5.83 55.5 21.87 16.00 OFF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.00 10.00 SEAGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.70 5.28 55.9 52.00 10.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.28 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.60 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.35 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.35 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 3.62 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 22.10 16.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 3.62 7.96 61.5 24.20 16.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 3.42 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10	NTO R	BL STILES D	09/17/85	2.50	5.50	54.9	21.61	7.80		1.60
OFF LTTLE R 09/04/85 2.25 4.95 55.9 22.00 10.00 SEAGULL BAR O6/17/85 2.70 5.94 56.1 22.10 4.60 HATTLE STR O9/26/85 2.40 5.28 56.6 22.30 8.90 HATTLE STR O9/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY O4/00/85 2.65 5.72 57.7 22.44 14.00 HATTLE STR O9/26/85 2.35 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTLE STR O9/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00 PESHTIGO LT O7/08/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 PESHTIGO LT O7/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 22.80 11.00 PESHTIGO LT O7/08/85 3.62 7.36 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTLE STR O9/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.10 12.00 HATTLE STR O9/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	OFF LTTLE R	05/23/85	2.65	5.83	55.5	21.87	16.00		0 2 1 2 1
SEAGULL BAR 06/17/85 2.70 5.94 56.1 22.10 4.60 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.28 56.6 22.30 8.90 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.65 5.72 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 22.80 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.37 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 16.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.42 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	OFF LTTLE R	09/04/85	2.25	4.95	55.9	22.00	10.00		3.50
HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.40 5.28 56.6 22.30 8.90 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY 09/26/85 2.60 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 23.82 21.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTLE STR 09/26/85 3.42 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	SEAGULL BAR	06/11/85	2.70	5.94	56.1	22.10	4.60		4-60
HATTLE STR 09/26/85 2.45 5.39 56.6 22.30 11.00 SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.60 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 22.44 14.00 9/26/85 2.65 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.4	OMINEE	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	2.40	5.28	56.6	22.30	8.90		2.80
SISTER BAY 04/00/85 2.60 5.72 57.0 22.44 14.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.35 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.62 7.96 60.5 23.82 21.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.42 64.8 25.50 16.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	OMINEE	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	2.45	5.39	56.6	22.30	11.00		2.10
HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.35 5.17 57.7 22.70 8.40 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.60 7.95 60.5 23.82 21.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.80 13.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	SISTER BAY	04/00/85	2.60	5.72	57.0	22.44	14.00		2.20
HATTIE STR 09/26/85 2.65 5.83 57.9 22.80 11.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 23.82 21.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.20 12.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	OMINEE	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	2.35	5.17	57.7	22.70	8.40		3.60
PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.28 7.22 58.4 23.00 16.00 GRID 703 05/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 23.82 21.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.20 12.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	OMINER	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	2.65	5.83	57.9	22.80	11.00		5.10
GRID 703 05/08/85 3.60 7.92 60.5 23.82 21.00 PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.20 12.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY		07/08/85	3.28	7.22	58.4	23.00	16.00		1.70
PESHTIGO LT 07/08/85 3.62 7.96 61.2 24.10 16.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.20 12.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 4.20 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	GRID 703	05/08/85	3.60	7.92	60.5	23.82	21.00		3.20
HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.35 7.37 61.5 24.20 12.00 GRID 703 07/12/85 4.20 9.24 63.0 24.80 13.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	LIGO	07/08/85	3.62	7.96	61.2	24.10	16.00		2.50
GRID 703 07/12/85 4.20 9.24 63.0 24.80 13.00 HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	OMINEE	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	3,35	7.37	61.5	24.20	12.00		1,50
HATTIE STR 09/26/85 3.40 7.48 64.8 25.50 4.10 GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	EN BAY	GRID 703	07/12/85	4.20	9.24	63.0	24.80	13.00		4.70
GRID 703 07/11/85 4.25 9.35 64.8 25.50 16.00	OMINEE	HATTIE STR	09/26/85	3.40	7.48	64.8	25.50	4.10		2.00
	EN BAY	GRID 703	07/11/85	4.25	9.35	64.8	25.50	•		4.20

PCB	•	86.0	0 70	20.00	0.0	- 6	7.00	- 0	0.48	0e -	0.77	1.70	0.54	1.30	1.10	1,10	1.70	1 20		6	1.02	- 0	7.00	90.0	1.80	08.0	04.	08.1	2.30	00	04.	1.20	9-0	7.60		200		0 6	100		- 0	0.0	0 7 7	0 0	7.20	2.40	1.20	0	08.	1.10	
LIMIT																																																			
PCT_FAT	0	000	0 c	9 6	9.6	20.1	000	9.6) (i	00.0	0.70	00.00	0	14.00	0	_	4	6.80	4	4	ល	(1	٠,	٠.) a	9.00	Ó	10	٠,	· Li	20.00	ά	Ò	·	LC.	σ	σ	21.00	Ç	· -	٠,	٠,	· c		7 6		0 0	0 5	200	0
LNGTHIN	11 22	12.20	13.20	13, 78	14.06	14.56	14.96	15.75	77.70	00.91	0.00	100	91.71	7/-/-	58.7.	18.03	18.35	18.75	18.82	18.87	18.90	19.09	19, 29																											21.46	
LNGTH_CM	28	31.0	34.0	35.0	35.7	37.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	41.4	7 7	9 4	2 4) (i	2.0		46.6	47.6	47.8	47.9	48.0	48.5	49.0	49.5	49.5	49.7	50.0	50.0	50.2	50.3	50.3	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.8	52.0	52.0	52.2	52.4	52.4	53.0	53.1	53.3	53.5	53.6	5. 5.	54.5)
WT_LB	0.84		٠:	٠,	٠,	۳.	۳.	١,	``	7	. `	. "	''	. "		٠,	"	``		•	Ξ.	w.	κņ	-		4	N	N	0	-	æ	4.51	О	-	თ		•	œ	5.17	တ	က	N	9.	۲.	ω,	ιņ	0	ď	٦.	8	
WT_KILO	0.38		٠,		٦.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٦.	٠,	٠,		. `	٠,٠			•	۲.	٠,	٠٠	, ,	Ξ.	٠.	0)	o,	Ÿ.	4	Ö	œ	4	Ņ	2.05	Φ.	4	œ	•	•	N	2.35	N	4	4	٥.	ı.	ņ	c.	ო	ო	æ	4	
DATE	21/	06/21/85	9	707	25/	21/2	0	200	21/2	32/3	21/2	25/1	7/1	7/1	12/8	ğ	2	0 0	0 0	1 0	<u> </u>	~ ;	ر رو	9	9/9	~	7	1/8	7/8	2/2	9	7/8	2	8),E	2 .	- 1	,	, a	- C	α (0 (20 to	8/O	8/	2/8	8/8	8/0	2/8 2/8	8/9	8/0	
LOCATION	GRID 2102	GRID 2102	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	GKID 805	GRID 1502	GKID 1502	BAILEYS HAR	GRID 1502	BAILEYS HAR	GRID 1502	BAILEYS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	BAILEYS HAR	GRID 905	GRID 1303	BAILEYS HAD	GRID 1303	PORTAGE DK	BAT! EVO LAD	GPID 1802	200 2745	11 LLY BAY	GRID 1303	GK10 607	DAILEYS HAK	GK1D 1502	GRID 150Z	BAILEYS HAR	DAILEYS HAK	GRID 1603	DAILERY HAR	STITE ISOZ	STOREN DAY	מאבר ניחה הדחקה	GPTD 1502	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DAT 670	GPTD 2102	7001 0100	DOD-1400	107 100 TX	2011 U102	2017 GTT	CALLETS CAR	2007 0140	GRID 1502	COID 1000	GR10 1303	GK1D 1502	
WATERBDY	LK MICH	TO E								E C	MICH	Z CH	Z I C I	ZICI	MICH	MICH	MICH	MICH	JRGN BAY	MICH	MICH	1	3 1	5 6											HOLE	MICH	MICH	MICH	LK MICH	HOIN	> V W N D W	C HOLE	I	1015		Į.			5 6	5	

BROWN TROUT

		i 	
PCB	1.00 1.00	PCB	3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50
LIMIT		LIMIT	
PCT_FAT	7.80 18.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 16.00 16.00 16.00 16.00 16.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 18.00 18.00 19.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 1	PCT_FAT	6.88 6.89 6.89 6.80
LNGTH_IN	22. 22. 22. 32. 32. 32. 32. 32. 32. 32.	LNGTH_IN	8 9 9 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6
LNGTH_CM	7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	LNGTH_CM	22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
WT_LB	4.95 6.82 6.82 7.77 7.59 7.59 7.59 8.77 7.59 8.03 8.36 8.36 8.35 8.35 8.35 8.35 8.35 8.35 8.35 8.35	=SHEBOYGAN WT_LB	0.31 0.55 0.55 0.64 1.54 1.54 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.10
WT_KILO	7.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.4.4.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	WT_KILO	0.14 0.25 0.25 0.29 1.60 1.60 2.37 2.35 2.35 2.35
DATE	09/16/85 04/07/85 07/29/85 07/06/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 06/10/85	DATE	06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 06/19/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 09/25/85
LOCATION	BAILEYS HAR BAILEYS HAR GRID 1303 GRID 1303 GRID 1502 GRID 1502 GRID 1502 GRID 1303 GRID 2102 GRID 2102 GRID 2102 GRID 1303 GRID 1303 GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1901 GRID 1502 GRID 1502	LOCATION	SHEB HARBOR SHEB HARBOR SHEB HARBOR SHEB HARBOR KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK KIWANIS PK
WATERBDY	KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK	WATERBOY	2

	PCB	00001111111111111111111111111111111111	PCB	0.00 0.00
	LIMIT	-QUANT.	LIMIT	<quant.< td=""></quant.<>
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PCT_FAT	0 4 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	PCT_FAT	2.50 2.50 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25
	LNGTH_IN	15 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	LNGTH_IN	14.57 15.28 15.28 15.75 15.75 17.28 17.32 17.32 18.07
/ ZONE	LNGTH_CM		LNGTH_CM	6 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
ZONE=GREEN BAY	WT_LB	1.06 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.07 1.08 1.06 1.06 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08	ZONE=NOKIHEKN O WT_LB	1.10 1.30 1.30 1.32 1.32 1.50 1.63 1.65 2.18 2.09
ZONE	WT_KILO	0.48 0.035 0.108 0	WT_KILO	0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
	DATE	07/08/85 07/29/85 07/29/85 07/08/85 07/08/85 09/26/85	DATE	07/06/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85
	LOCATION	PESHTIGO LT GRID 703 PESHTIGO LT PESHTIGO LT PESHTIGO LT HATTIE STR	LOCATION	GRID 1303 GRID 1303
	WATERBDY	GGREEN GGREEN	WATERBDY	KKKKKKKKKKK WAMAMAMAMAMAMA WAMAMAMAMAMA WAGGGGGGGGGG

---ZONE=NORTHERN ZONE--

ьсв	0.88 0.73 0.58	0.00	0.10	0.72	1.20	1.60	1,60	2.90	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.30	0.86	1.10	. o	2.50		200.1	1.90	1.70	1.30	1.40	1.80	1.60	00.00	2.00	3,10	3.20	1.60	2.20	0.70	7.50	9 6	7.70	7.00	2.70) (C)	5.50
LIMIT		<quant.< td=""><td><quant.< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></quant.<></td></quant.<>	<quant.< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></quant.<>																																			
PCT_FAT	8.50 9.60 9.60	00.00	00.00 0.00	3.20	4.30	, e	2.80	5.90	4 4 90 90 90	4.60	6.30	6.40	9.40	2.50	20.00	3.30		06.	11,00	9.00	3.40	9.40	7.50	1.70	1.50	. o	06.8	13.00	6.50	00. 6	2.90	10.00	00.11	3 6 6	ეგ. 	φ. 9.0 4.0	11.00	6.10
LNGTH IN	18.62 18.94	19.13	19.29 19.49	19.88	21.46	22.05	22.28	22.28	22.52 22.68	22.80	23.31	24.01	24.02	24.21	24.41	24.49	37 76	28.15	28.27	28.74	29.72	30.50	30.51	30.71	30.79	33.00	33.35	33.46	33.46	33.46	33.66	34.25	36.02	36.02	36.25	36.47	200	39.57
LNGTH_CM	47.3	4 48 48.6 6.8	0.04 ວີດ. ວີກະ	50.5	ນ. ຊຸກ ເກີ	0.00	56.6	90,0	27.2	57.9	59.2	61.0	61.0	61.5	62.0	62.2	ນ ດ 1 ດ	7 / C	71.8	73.0	75.5	77.5	77.5	78.0	78.2	ο α - 4α - τ	84.7	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.5	87.0	က ၊ တ	91.5	. Z6	0 14 0 0 0 0) u	100.5
WT_LB	2.22 2.44 4.44	2.46	2.75	3.30	3.74	4,40	4.40	4.40	4.40 0.40	4 40	4,40	5.50	5.06	4.51	4.62	1 1 1 1	0,0	70.07	10.12	9.24	7.70	10.89	10.89	9.24		15.42	14,4	7	4	-	0	4	₽,	ດ, ເ	9	20.24	; -	-
WT_KILO	4	1.12	1.25																																			
DATE	07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85	œ ω	\sim	. ~	Ψ;	٧ ٣	. ~	۳:	~ ~		′ ~	~	~	~	Ξ.	~;	ζ;	\$5		. 5	\leq	\leq	S	\leq		5 5		>	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	$\stackrel{>}{\sim}$	\geq	\geq	\geq	\geq	\gtrsim :	``	<u>```</u>
LOCATION	GRID 1303 GRID 1303 GRID 1303	GRID 1303 GRID 1303		BRRY	STRWBRRY CR	STRWBRRY CR		STRWBRRY CR		_	ന	STRWBRRY CR		GRID 1303	GRID 1303	STRWBRRY CR	GKID 1606	STE BOOK	GRID 805	GRID 1303	STRWBRRY CR	GRID 1303			STRWBRRY CR	COTO 1203	WHITEFSH PT	GRID 1303	GRID 1303	GRID 1303	GRID 1303		GRID 1303		GRID BUS	GRID BOS	5 0	SHIP CANAL
WATERBDY		LK MICH LK MICH	L'K MICH	LRGN		STURGN BAY		STURGN BAY	STURGN BAY		1	STURGN BAY	LK MICH		LK MICH	\supset		CH MICH	- 1			LK MICH	LK MICH						L'K MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH				×:	LY WICH		STURGN BAV

--ZONE=SOUTHERN ZONE---

a C			0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39	``````````````````````````````````````
LIMIT	<quant.< td=""><td><quant.< td=""><td>AQUANT.</td><td></td></quant.<></td></quant.<>	<quant.< td=""><td>AQUANT.</td><td></td></quant.<>	AQUANT.	
PCT FAT	13.00 1.80 0.90 0.70 0.70		7. 4 1 6 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.79 0.79 0.70 0.70 0.70
L'NGTH IN			15.94 15.96 16.16 16.14 16.93 17.12 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52 17.52	ファーーーのライ
LNGTH_CM	8888 886.0 886.0 87.0 87.0	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	45.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 6.0 7.7 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5
WT_LB	<u> ∼ ∾ ∾ ∞ ∞ ∞ </u>		1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 76 1. 76 1. 76 1. 98 1. 98 1. 98 1. 98 1. 98	1.65 2.09 2.09 20.39 1.90 1.90
WT_KILO	0 0000 8 0000 8 0000 8 0000 9 0000		00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00	~ ~ o o o o o o o u o
DATE	\$\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	7/17/ 7/17/ 7/17/ 8/21/ 8/21/ 8/21/ 17/ 17/	07/17/85 09/25/85 09/25/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85 08/10/85	710/8 710/8 710/8 710/8 710/8 710/8
LOCATION	99999999		GRID 1502 KIWANIS PK GRID 1502	
WATERBOY	5555555	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	STANDER TO STAND TO S	2222222

----ZONE=SOUTHERN ZONE------

PCB	0.26	0.60	- 0	- 6	000	900	- 0	0 t u	0.0	0.28	1.10	0.51	0.45	2.60	1,10	3 10	10	26	2			5.0	- c	2.00	0.92	1.20	2.10	66.0	0.35	0.80	1.20	0.90	2.60	1.30	2.00	0.63	1.20	1,10	1.50	1.60	1.30	1.40	1,00	2.50	30	1 70	1.80	20.0	7 0)) •
LIMIT																																																			
PCT_FAT	1.20	3.00 60.00	2.80	9.00	- 0	3.00	9.00	2.70	3.60	0.10	4.40	1.60	2.60		9 6			100	0 0	9.00	8.20	0.82	5.50	3-90 8	4.30	3.30	2.50	4.40	0.80	6.20	1.30	00.91		7.50	7 60	1 70	1.90	2.60	7, 10	5.20	יים. היים	08.6	90.4	, c		00.0	00.00	7.00	9.00	700	? ŧ
LNGTH_IN	18.70	19.29	19.29	19.88	19.88	20.00	20.16	20.47	20.47	20.87	21.06	21.46			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	77.07	24.78	24.00	24.60	24.80	25.00	25.59	25.60	26.50	26.54	26.57	27.00	27.36	27.56	00.74	24.00	00.00	0.00	20.43	9 6	20,00	20.00	20.	000	20.00	100	7.00	20.00	70.00	100	30.7	31.10	20.00	31.30	31,50	32.20
LNGTH_CM	47.5	49.0	49.0	50.5	50.5	50.8	51.2	52.0	52.0	C C) t	t i	0 10	D. / C		61.7	62.5	62.5	63.0	63.5	65.0	65.0	67.3	67.4	57	9	, c	100	100	9.0	2	- 0	7 - 0	7.0	1 1 1	0.77	7 7	7 7	1 1	יים ר	10	0.0	0 !	0.77	78.0	79.0	79.2	79.5	80.0	
WT_LB	Ç	2.64	ĸ,	۰.	ო.		•	ന	С)	- 0	9 5	Ţ (J !	(1)	4	ب	w.	٦.	٣.	٠.	``	~		9 6		•	ŀ	- (, (o i	~ 1	TO.	8.14	D (0	יט	, ,	·	i r	٠, .	٠, ١	φ,		_	٠:	`:		N	٠	o.
WT_KILO	-	1.20		· ct	\circ			េះ	, ,	. (A (9 1	O	w	ш,	·	1	•••		٠.	٠.				9 6	;		•	> (თ '	φ:	വ	0	3.70	ເຄ	4	٠.	Ξ.	٦,	٦,	٠,٠	٠,٠	٠:	٠.	``	٠:	۳.		٥.	4.10	œ̈́
DATE	9	08/10/85	α	, α	Ψ.			′ "	′ ;	ζ;	₹:	~	~	₹	<	_		_	\geq		`	٠ :	: :	``	: :	27	```	``	<u> </u>	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	-	iò.	2	ຄ	ò	-	ò	o,	o.	ດົ.	o	o	S	0	Ø	0	Ξ	S	0	Ö	ທູ
LOCATION		GRID 1502	GRID 1502	ביים הותה	100 to 0100	TO THAT	STAMPO DI	ALMANIO TA	GRID ZIOZ	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	GRID 1502	X VINAWIN	GPTD 2102	1800	0000	0010 0100	2017 0100	GK1D 1902	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	KIWANIS PK	GRID 1502	GRID 2202	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	GRID 1502	GRID 2102	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	KIWANIS PK	GRID 1502	GRID 1901	GRID 1502	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	GRID 1502	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK				
VORGET		LK MICH	LX MICH	LX BICI	LY MICT	LY BICO	200	STEE K	LK MICH	L'K MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH	HOLE M		1		7 1 2 2				E	E WELCT	LX MICH	SHEB R	LK MICH	SHEB R	SHEB R	L'K MICH	LK MICH	LX MICH	SHEB R	KMICH	SHEB R	LK MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH	L'K MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH	LK MICH	SHEB R		KMICH	Y	TX MICH	2 E E E	۲,	2	1

--ZONE=SOUTHERN ZONE----

ā	3	¢		7.40	2.30	2.20		- (2.80	2 10	,	7.10	2.80	6		Z. 3U	2.60		0 7	1.20	0.80	0 0	- (7.40	3.80	,	1.1	7.70	4.00	2.40
LIMIT	! !																													
PCT FAT	į	1.10	2.30	9 6	٥ د	4.40	5.10	0) ·	2.40	7.50	0 0	7.00	9.00	4		4.80	3.00) C	06.1	1.50	3.00	4 60		7.60	5.30	200	9 (3.00	11.00
LNGTH IN	ı	32.28	32,36	32 48	07.00	32.48	32.68	33.07		00.00	33.50	33 66		34.00	34,25	100	34.45	34.57	34.72	111	24.8/	35.20	35.24	100	00.00	35.83	36.81	1	70.70	38.00
LNGTH_CM	•	82.0	82.2	82.5	000	62.3	83.0	84.0	7 7		85.1	85.55	, G	1.00	87.0	น	100	8.78	88.2	9 8 8	,	4.68	89.5	ď) (0.	93.5	פע) (6.0
WT_LB	1	0/./	•	•	12 22	1 0	4	12.76	1		. t.		60		9/.7	13,86	1	n i	17.05	13.09	4	0.1	17.82	•			16.72	,	22,70	
WT_KILO	6	00.0	•		5.60) U) (n. aC		CF 8	2		6.05		0.00	6.30	7 25	1 1	٥/٠/	5.95	200		0.0				00.		10.32	
DATE	08/10/85	00/00/00	00/10/00	03/52/85	08/10/85	08/10/85	04/00/00	20,720,03	08/52/80	06/01/85	09/25/05	00/23/00	06/25/85	08/10/85	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00/10/85	09/07/85	30/0/0/00	00/10/00	08/10/82	06/01/85	07/15/85	10000	03/57/85	09/25/85	07/20/88	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	03/45/85	06/21/85	
LOCATION	GRID 1502	KIWANIS DK	NO OINDWIN	2 (()) ; () ; ()	GKID 1502	GRID 1502	GRID 2102	NO OTHER	AT STREET	GRID 2102	KIWANIS PK	1001	וחפו חדשם	GRID 1502	GRID 1502	700	GRID 2102	GRID 2102	ניסיני הדסק	מינים ליום לי	GRID 2102	GRID 1502	KTWANTA DK	CL OWNERS	KIWANIS PK	GRID 2102	KTWANTS OV	C 1 () () () () () () ()	GRID 2002	
WATERBDY	LK MICH	SHEB R	SHEB	DISTRIBUTE N	T	LK MICH	LK MICH	SHEB		LY MICI	STEB R	I STOIL		LY MICH	LK MICH		LY MICH	LK MICH	IZ Z			LK MICH	SHEBR	0 0 0	2 01.0	LK MICH	SHEB	2		

LITERATURE CITED

- Allen, J. R.
 1975. Response of primates to polychlorinated biphenyl
 exposure. Fed. Proc. 34:1657-79.
- Allen, J. R., D. A. Barsotti, L. K. Lambrecht, and J. P. Van Miller 1979. Reproductive effects of halogenated hydrocarbons on nonhuman primates. In W. J. Nicholson and J. A. Moore, eds. Health effects of Halogenated hydrocarbons. New York Acad. Sci. Annals 320:419-27.
- Allen, J. R., L. A. Carstens, and D. A. Barsotti 1974. Residual effects of short-term low-level exposure of nonhuman primates to polychlorinated biphenyls. Toxicol. Appl. Pharm. 30:440-51.
- Aulerich, R. J., R. K. Ringer, and S. Iwamoto 1973. Reproductive failure and mortality in mink fed on Great Lakes fish. J. Reprod. Fert., Suppl. 19:365-76.
- Aulerich, R. J., R. K. Ringer, H. L. Seagram, and W. G. Youatt 1971. Effects of feeding coho salmon and other Great Lakes fish on mink reproduction. Can. J. Zool. 49(5):611-16.
- Bishop, R. C.
 1984. Wisconsin's Great Lake fisheries: an economic perspective. pp. 8-15 in P. Smith, ed. The future of Great Lakes resources. Univ. Wis. Sea Grant Inst. 1982-84 Biennial Rep. WIS-SG-84-145. 59 pp.
- Bowman, R. E., M. P. Heironimus, and J. R. Allen 1978. Correlation of PCB body burden with behavioral toxicology in monkeys. Pharmac. Biochem. Behav. 9(1):49-56.
- Connell, D. W. and G. J. Miller 1984. Chemistry and toxicology of pollution. John Wiley and Sons, New York, N.Y. 444 pp.
- Couch, J. A.
 1975. Histopathological effects of pesticides and related chemicals on the livers of fishes. pp. 559-84 in W. E. Ribelin and G. Migaki, eds. The pathology of fishes. Univ. Wis. Press, Madison.
- Crump-Weisner, H. J., H. R. Feltz, and M. L. Yates 1973. A study of the distribution of polychlorinated biphenyls in the aquatic environment. J. Res. U.S. Geol. Surv. 1:603-07.

- Delfino, J. J.
 1979. Toxic substances in the Great Lakes. Environ. Sci.
 Technol. 13:1462-68.
- DeVault, D. S.
 1984. Contaminants in fish from Great Lakes harbors and tributary mouths 1980-1981. U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency 905/3-84-003. 32 pp.
- DeVault, D. S., W. A. Willford, and R. J. Hesselberg
 1985. Contaminant trends in lake trout (Salvelinus
 namaycush) of the upper Great Lakes. U.S. Environ.
 Prot. Agency. 905/3-85-001. 22 pp.
- Gruger, E. H., Jr., T. Hruby, and N. L. Karrick
 1976. Sublethal effects of structurally related
 tetrachloro-, pentachloro-, and hexachlorobiphenyl on
 juvenile coho salmon. Environ. Sci. Technol.
 10:1033-37.
- Hammond, P. B., I. C.T. Nisbet, A. F. Sarofim, W. H. Dury, N. Nelson, and D. P. Rall
 - 1972. Polychlorinated biphenyls-environmental impact. A review by the panel on hazardous trace substances. Environ. Res. 5:1-361.
- Harris, H. J., T. J. Kubiak, and J. A. Trick
 1985. Microcontaminants and reproductive impairment of
 Forster's tern on Green Bay. Final Report to U.S. Fish
 and Wildlife Service, U.W. Sea Grant Institute, Wis.
 Dep. Nat. Resour. and Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage
 District. Sea Grant Office, ES-105, UW-Green Bay,
 Green Bay, WI. 54301-7001. 42 pp.
- Heinz, G. H., T. C. Erdman, S. D. Haseltine, and C. Stafford 1985. Contaminant levels in fish-eating birds from Green Bay and Lake Michigan, 1975-1980. Environ. Monitor. Assess. 5:223-36.
- Holmes, D. C., J. H. Simmons, and J. O. Tatton 1967. Chlorinated hydrocarbons in British wildlife. Nature 216:227-29.
- Jensen, S. 1966. Report of a new chemical hazard. New Scientist. 32:612.
- Jensen, A. L., S. A. Spigarelli, and M. M. Thommes 1982. PCB uptake by five species of fish in Lake Michigan, Green Bay of Lake Michigan, and Cayuga Lake, New York. Can. J. Fish. and Aquat. Sci. 39:700-09.
- Kleinert, S. J., T. B. Sheffy, J. Addis, J. Bodie, P. T. Schultz, J. J. Delfino, and L. Lueschow 1978. Final report on the investigation of PCBs in the Sheboygan River system. Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. Tech. Rep. 20 pp.

- Kuratsune, M. 1969. An epidemiological study on "Yusho" or chlorobiphenyl poisoning. Fukuoka Acta Med. 60:513.
- Kuratsune, M., T. Yoshimura, J. Matsuzaka, and A. Yumagichi 1972. Epidemiologic study of Yusho, a poisoning caused by ingestion of rice oil contaminated with a commercial brand of polychlorinated biphenyls. Environ. Health Persp. 1:119-28.
- Masuda, Y., H. Kuroki, and J. Nagayama
 1983. Polychlorinated dibenzofurans in the tissues of patients
 with Yusho and their enzyme-inducing activities on Aryl
 Hydrocarbon Hydroxylase. pp.375-84 in G. Choudhary,
 L. Keith, and C. Rappe, eds. Chlorinated dioxins and
 dibenzofurans in the total environment. Butterworth
 Publ., Woburn, Mass.
- Mauck, W. L., P. M. Mehrle, and F. L. Mayer
 1978. Effects of the polychlorinated biphenyl Aroclor 1254
 on growth, survival, and bone development in brook
 trout (Salvelinus fontinalis). J. Fish. Res. Board
 Can. 35:1084-88.
- Mayer, K. S., F. L. Mayer, and A. Witt, Jr. 1985. Waste transformer oil and PCB toxicity to rainbow trout. Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 114:869-96.
- McMahon, B. M.
 1968. Pesticide analytical manual, 2nd ed. Vol. I and II.
 Dep. Health and Human Services, Food and Drug
 Administration, Washington, D.C. pp. 59-65.
- Melancon, M. J. and J. J. Lech 1976. Isolation and identification of a polar metabolite of tetrachlorobiphenyl from bile of rainbow trout exposed to '4C-tetrachlorobiphenyl. Bull. Environ. Cont. Toxicol. 15:181.
- National Academy of Sciences 1979. Polychlorinated biphenyls. Natl. Acad. Sci. publication. Washington, D.C. 182 pp.
- Olsson, M., S. Jensen, and L. Reutergard 1978. Seasonal variation of PCB levels in fish: an important factor in planning aquatic monitoring programs. Ambio (2):66-69.
- Pariso, M. E., J. R. St. Amant, and T. B. Sheffy
 1984. Microcontaminants in Wisconsin's coastal zone. <u>In</u>
 J. O. Nriagu and M. S. Simmons, eds. Toxic
 contaminants in the Great Lakes. John Wiley and Sons,
 New York, N.Y.

- Penning, C. H.
 1930. Physical characteristics and commercial possibility
 of chlorinated diphenyl. Ind. Eng. Chem.
 22:1180-83.
- Prest, I., D. J. Jefferies, and N. W. Moore 1970. Polychlorinated biphenyls in wild birds in Britain and their avian toxicity. Environ. Pollut. 1:3-26.
- Rappe, C., H. R. Buser, H. Kuroki, and Y. Masuda 1979. Identification of polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) retained in patients with Yusho. Chemosphere 8:259-66.
- Ringer, R. K., R. J. Aulerich, and M. Zabik
 1972. Effect of dietary polychlorinated biphenyls on growth
 and reproduction of mink. Preprint of a paper
 presented at 164th Natl. Meet. Am. Chem. Soc. 12:149-54.
- Risebrough, R. W., P. Reiche, D. B. Peakall, S. G. Herman, and M. M. Kirven 1968. Polychlorinated biphenyls in the global ecosystem. Nature 220:1098-1102.
- Rogers, P. W. and W. R. Swain 1983. Analysis of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) loading trends in Lake Michigan. J. Great Lakes Res. 9:548-58.
- SAS Institute, Inc.
 1985a. SAS user's guide: Basics. Version 5 edition. SAS
 Institute, Inc. Cary, N. C.
 - 1985b. SAS user's guide: Statistics. Version 5 edition. SAS Institute, Inc. Cary, N. C.
- Schmitt, C. J., M. A. Ribick, J. L. Ludke, and T. W. May.
 1983. National pesticide monitoring program: organochlorine residues in
 freshwater fish, 1976-1979. U.S Fish and Wild. Serv., Washington,
 D.C. Resour. Publ. 152. 62 pp.
- Schmitt, C. J., J. L. Zajicek, and M. A. Ribick 1985. National pesticide monitoring program: residues of organochlorine chemicals in freshwater fish, 1980-1981. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 14:225-60.
- Snarski, V. M. and F. A. Puglisi
 1976. Effect of Aroclor 1254 on brook trout, <u>Salvelinus</u>
 <u>fontinalis</u>. EPA-600/3-76-112. Environ. Res. Lab.,
 U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency, Duluth, Minn.
- Snedecor, G. W. and W. G. Cochran 1967. Statistical methods, 6th ed. Iowa State Univ. Press, Ames. 593 pp.

- St. Amant, J. R., M. E. Pariso, and T. B. Sheffy 1983. Final report on the toxic substances survey of Lakes Michigan, Superior, and tributary streams. Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 31 pp.
 - 1984. Polychlorinated biphenyls in seven species of Lake Michigan fish; 1971-1981. <u>In</u> J. O. Nriagu and M. S. Simmons, eds. Toxic contaminants in the Great Lakes. John Wiley and Sons, New York, N.Y.
- Stalling, D. L. and F. L. Mayer, Jr. 1972. Toxicities of PCBs to fish and environmental residues. Environ. Health Persp. 1:159-64.
- Straub, C. P. and J. M. Sprafka 1982. Environmental levels of PCBs in Great Lakes fish. U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency. 600/3-83-094. 62 pp.
- Swackhamer, D. L. and D. E. Armstrong n.d. The distribution and characterization of PCBs in Lake Michigan water. J. Great Lakes Res. (in press).
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1979. Polychlorinated biphenyls 1929-1979: final report. U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency, Office of Toxic Substances. Washington, D.C. 560/6-79-004. 90 pp.
- University of Wisconsin Sea Grant 1980. The invisible menace: contaminants in the Great Lakes. WIS-SG-80-133. 58 pp.
- Weininger, D. 1978. Accumulation of PCBs by lake trout in Lake Michigan. Univ. Wis., Madison. PhD Thesis. 232 pp.
- Weininger, D. and D. E. Armstrong 1980. Organic contaminants in the Great Lakes. <u>In</u> Restoration of lakes and inland waters. EPA-440/5-81-010. Environ. Res. Lab., Environ. Prot. Agency, Duluth, Minn.
- Wells, L. and A. L. McLain 1973. Lake Michigan: Man's effects on native fish stocks and other biota. Great Lakes Fish. Comm. Tech. Rep. No. 20. 55 pp.
- Willford, W. A., R. A. Bergstedt, W. H. Berlin, N. R. Foster, R. J. Hesselberg, M. J. Mac, D. R. May Passino, R. E. Reinert, and D. V. Rottiers
 - 1981. Chlorinated hydrocarbons as a factor in the reproduction and survival of lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush) in Lake Michigan. U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv., Washington, D.C. Resour. Publ. 105. 42 pp.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I owe special thanks to Michael J. Hansen and Lee T. Kernen for giving me the opportunity to conduct this study and for supporting me with their patience along the way. Additional thanks are extended to M.J. Hansen for his advice on data analysis.

Many individuals and groups of people contributed to the successful completion of this study. James F. Amrhein, Terry E. Amundson, Michael G. Baumgartner, Brian J. Belonger, Ronald M. Bruch, Matthew P. Coffaro, Sandy Dennis, Kirstin Dow, Frederic S. Hagstrom, Mark E. Holey, Cynthia A. Jerman, Becky Lasee, Susan V. Marcquenski, MaryJo E. Moubry, Jeffrey R. Reed, Paul T. Schultz, Daniel R. Sutherland, and numerous other DNR personnel assisted with fish collection and processing. William A. Fannucchi, Becky Lasee, Mitchell S. Nussbaum, and Michael D. Staggs offered advice on computer programming and statistics. David P. Degenhardt and the Organic Chemistry Crew at the State Laboratory of Hygiene performed the chemical analyses on all of the samples. Lee T. Kernen, Michael J. Hansen, and David P. Degenhardt provided critical review of the manuscript.

I am especially grateful to all the Lake Michigan anglers, charter boat captains, and Great Lakes sport fishing clubs who donated fish for this study and to the marina and sport shop owners who donated freezer space for sample storage.

The Bureaus of Fish Management and Water Resources Management supported this study with approximately \$64,000 from the Great Lakes Salmon Stamp funds and approximately \$30,000 from the General Toxics fund.

Edited by Donna Mears.